Volume 163 No. 14

# Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

*The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871*

April 6 1953

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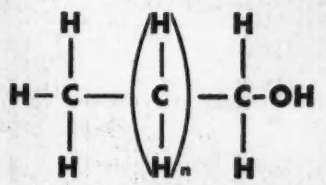

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APR 6 1953


# Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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## Miller Pesticides Bill Is Backed by NACA

The National Agricultural Chemicals Association last week came out with a solid endorsement of H. R. 4277, a bill introduced in the house March 26 by Rep. A. L. Miller of Nebraska to control the use of pesticides in the production of foods (OPD, 3/30/53). Terming the measure the "first constructive approach to a highly complex problem," Lea S. Hitchner, NACA executive secretary, declared that "much of the uncertainty about the use of pesticides for the protection of crops will be eliminated if this new Miller bill is adopted."

The identical piece of legislation, meanwhile, was introduced in the senate during the week by Sen. George D. Aiken of Vermont, chairman of the senate agriculture committee. The first pesticides control measure to be offered in the upper body of congress this session, Sen. Aiken's bill (S. 1542) is, according to his office, a verbatim version of the Miller proposal. The bill was referred to the senate committee on labor and public welfare.

The bill, Mr. Hitchner pointed out, expressly deals with insecticides, fungicides and other agricultural chemicals and provides for the pretesting of chemicals used for the protection of crops against pests. "Before a poisonous pesticide can be used on a food to be sold in interstate commerce, the manufacturer must prove to the satisfaction of the Federal Security Administrator the safety of the pesticide for the use intended," he said.

In addition, according to the NACA secretary, the product must be registered with the Secretary of Agriculture as provided by the insecticide, fungicide and

—Continued on page 49

## ODM Reorganization Plan Is Forwarded to Congress

A plan for the reorganization of the Office of Defense Mobilization and incorporating the functions of the National Security Resources Board within its structure was sent to congress April 2 by President Eisenhower. The plan becomes effective at the end of sixty days unless voted down earlier by the house or senate.

The revamped agency would continue under its same name, be headed by a director and would become a part of the executive office of the President. Arthur S. Fleming, now acting head of ODM, is expected to be named director. Provision is also made for a deputy director.

One major change to be effected under the plan would transfer to the new ODM responsibility for all major stockpiling activities of the government. This work is now performed by the Munitions Board and, in part, by the army, navy, airforce and the Department of the Interior.

## Senate Extends Rubber Plant Report Deadline Thirty Days

The senate last week voted to extend the time by thirty days within which the President is required by law to submit his recommendations to congress on plans for disposing of the government-owned synthetic rubber plants. Senate bill 1410 providing for the extension now goes to the house for action.

The law requires the President to recommend a plan of disposal to congress not later than April 15. Administration officials have advised congress that it was impossible for the President to present such a plan by that date and urged that the deadline be extended ninety days to July 15. The banking committee of the senate felt that it was urgent that the plants be disposed of as quickly as possible, and reported the bill with only the thirty-day extension.

## RFC Head Nominated

Kenton R. Cravens was nominated as administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation last week by President Eisenhower. He succeeds Harry A. McDonald, who is retiring May 1. Mr. Cravens is an executive of the Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis, Mo., and was administrator of the war loans committee of the Federal Reserve Board during World War II. He will be concerned now with the final phases of RFC, which is slated to go out of existence by June 30, 1954. Its authority to make new loans expires June 30 of this year, however.

## *RFC Purchases Alcohol For Two Rubber Plants*

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has purchased approximately 16,400,000 gallons of alcohol for use in the production of butadiene at two government synthetic rubber plants, administrator Harry A. McDonald announced March 31.

The suppliers who were the low bidders are Harris & Purdy Company and Publicker Industries, Inc., both Philadelphia, Pa. Of the quanty purchased, 10,000,000 gallors were domestically produced and 6,400,000 gallons were of western Germany origin.

Delivery will be made in Gulf Coast ports in the New Orleans, La., area and by barge or tankcars at the RFC Louisville, Ky., or Kobuta, Pa., plants on the basis of measurements by the alcohol tax unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and will be in approximately equal amounts during the months of April, May and June.

## Defense Act's Section 104 Draws Conflicting Opinions

Abandonment of section 104 of the defense production act requiring import curbs on products threatening price support programs for fats and oils and dairy products was urged last week by officials of the Departments of Agriculture and State simultaneously with a demand from the domestic tung oil industry that the government take steps to restrict tung oil imports.

At the same time, the farm advisory committee set up by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benzon recommended that section 104 be dropped and that section 22 of the agricultural adjustment act be strengthened to achieve its original intent of curbing farm imports that threaten price support programs.

Testifying at the closing hearings of the senate banking committee on controls legislation, R. E. Short, head of the Foreign Agricultural Service of USDA, and Harold F. Linder, Assistant Secretary of State for economic affairs, said that section 104 was proving to be damaging to our export markets abroad by encouraging foreign governments to take retaliatory actions against American products.

Appearing at the same time before a

—Continued on page 82

## Trade Pact Hearings Set April 22 by House Group

The house ways and means committee will open hearings April 22 on legislation extending the trade agreements act, which is due to expire by law June 12. The hearings are expected to provide a sounding board for vigorous attack on the trade agreements program by industries beginning to feel the effect of the tariff concessions that have been negotiated over the past twenty years.

The committee has several bills before it, the most prominent of which is a measure (H. R. 4294) by Rep. Richard M. Simpson of Pennsylvania to extend the law for one year and repeal the present discretionary authority of the President to ignore recommendations of the Tariff Commission on rate reductions. Another bill before the committee would extend the law for three years and repeal the "peril point" and "escape clause" provisions.

Indications that the administration will oppose anything but a straight extension of the law came April 2 from speaker of the house Martin of Massachussetts following a White House visit. Mr. Martin acknowledged that he had discussed the trade agreements program with the President and said that since operations of the law are presently under extensive study by both congress and the administration, it should be allowed to continue for one year without change.

The Simpson bill has gained widespread support from the coal mining states in the house because it proposes to place a limit on imports of crude and residual oils. It also makes mandatory for the President to follow the "peril point" recommendations of the Tariff Commission in negotiating new trade agreements, and to invoke the "escape clause" whenever the Tariff Commission finds that a domestic industry is being injured or threatened with injury by foreign imports. Finally, the bill expands the Tariff Commission from six to seven members and would prohibit the negotiation of any trade agreements cutting import duties on lead and zinc.

## Dow, Customs Chief, Retires

Frank Dow, Commissioner of Customs, retired April 1 after forty-three years in the Customs Bureau. Mr. Dow had been commissioner since 1949, and prior to that had served as assistant commissioner for twenty-two years. David Strubinger, who has been assistant commissioner under Mr. Dow, now becomes acting commissioner until a permanent appointment is made.

## Weeks Wants Industry Men as Chemicals Aids

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks last week told congress that he would like to continue the employment of industry men, on a rotation basis, as heads of the various industry divisions of the Department of Commerce as part of his program for revitalizing existing statutory functions of the department.

Testifying before the senate banking committee at the windup of its hearings on standby controls legislation, the secretary said the industry men serving in administrative jobs without compensation from the government, during the past two years, did an outstanding job in making the controls program a success. His testimony was echoed to a considerable extent on this same point by Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay.

In recent conferences with leaders of industry and trade associations on plans for restoring the vigor of the Commerce department, the secretary expressed the same sentiment (OPD, 3/30/53), but the reaction among the industry people has been mixed. In the chemical industry, there has been a strong feeling that in peacetime these jobs should be filled by able career men of government.

**Competition Factor Noted**

This is particularly true in those branches of the industry where competition is keen, because of the reluctance of members of the industry to divulge information to a person who later might be a competitor. On the other hand, the steel industry is reported to favor the idea of rotating the job of heading the steel division among executives of the steel industry.

Mr. Weeks did not allude to the mixed feelings in industry on this matter, but rather heartily endorsed the idea of continuing the present rotation practice. In his statement to the committee, he said:—

"In connection with the responsibility of the Department of Commerce in administering production and materials controls, we will have a continued need for the services of experienced businessmen in our operations. For more than two years, the National Production Authority of the department has administered production and materials controls over a very large segment of American industry. One

—Continued on page 82

## Copper Sulphate Quarterly Quota for Export Lowered

The second quarter export quota for copper sulphate produced from copper of either domestic or foreign origin has been set at 15,000,000 pounds, the Office of International Trade announced last week.

Noting that this amount is 10,000,000 pounds less than the first quarter quota, and 3,000,000 pounds less than the quota for the second quarter of 1952, OIT said the reduction was caused by an anticipated heavy seasonal domestic demand for the product for agricultural purposes and the fact that production in the third and fourth quarters of 1952 was less than expected.

Information available at the time the quota was established indicated that production in the January-June, 1953, period would not be sufficient to meet both domestic requirements and a level of exports higher than 15,000,000 pounds, OIT said. However, if production is greater or domestic use smaller than was then expected, consideration may be given to establishing a supplementary second quarter quota. Production in January and February, as reported by the Bureau of Mines, amounted to 6,080 and 6,368 short tons, respectively. These figures compare with an average monthly production of 7,876 short tons during 1952.

## Potash Probe April 20

The fertilizer and farm machinery subcommittee of the house committee on agriculture will hold a public hearing April 20 to inquire into supplies of potash for fertilizer and particularly as to whether imports of potash are needed. Rep. Charles B. Hoeven of Iowa, chairman of the subcommittee, said that interest in the matter stems from reports that considerable quantities of potash are being imported into the United States from behind the Iron Curtain.

## Nitrogen Int'l Output Seen Equal To Use Despite Indicated Surplus

Despite indicated surplus stocks of 100,000 metric tons, world production and consumption of nitrogen should balance out one another during the next two years, Aikman, Ltd., London, states in its revised annual report for 1952 on the nitrogen industry. In making its prediction, the company goes on to say that this 100,000-ton surplus must be "handled judiciously" if the market is to revive.

Since its last report (OPD, 11/17/52), Aikman points out, a number of new figures show that the real consumption in nearly all countries since 1947-48 has been less than previously estimated, due to an accumulation of interior stocks. In addition, it is stressed, there has been a large increase in German output recently along with reduced estimates of consumption in several countries.

In the past, Aikman treated consumption as deliveries from ports. However, the company has found, as a result of a recent country-by-country study, that each year since 1947 stocks in dealers' and consumers' hands have been moving up steadily, due in part to buyers investing their local currency in merchandise on fears of inflation together with the fact that stocks in 1947 were non-existent.

**Production vs. Consumption**

Noting that the surplus of production over real consumption from July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1951, was somewhere in the neighborhood of 785,000 metric tons. Aikman states that in its view the surplus stocks on June 30, 1951, "cannot have been excessive" since there was a steady rise in prices everywhere during the first half of that year. The company, therefore, looks for output to exceed use by about 350,000 tons for the period July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1953.

Total world stocks on June 30 of this year, according to the Aikman estimate, will be 1,135,000 metric tons, with Europe and Egypt accounting for 500,000 tons of the total, United States and Canada about 400,000 tons and 235,000 tons in and afloat to all other countries. "The latter," the company feels, "cannot be considered excessive, in view of the long distances between producing plants and consuming areas and the fact that production outside Europe is now at the rate of about 2,800,000 tons annually."

**Basis for Indicated Surplus**

It is in the European-Egyptian holdings that Aikman sees indications of a surplus stock of 100,000 tons. Of the 500,000 tons in that area, the company believes that 300,000 tons may be in the hands of producers and 200,000 tons with distributors and consumers. While the latter is a normal figure, it is pointed out, a normal figure for producers' stocks is around 200,000 tons, or twenty-six days of production. Thus, the indicated surplus of 100,000 tons.

Turning to the US expansion program, the company notes that rapid tax write-

—Continued on page 52

# Fats, Oils Use Boost Predicted This Half

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics last week predicted an increase in consumption of fats and oils in non-food uses other than soap during the first six months of this year. Economic activity and income received by consumers are being maintained at a very high rate, it was explained, with little indication of any weakening in the next few months. Stocks of drying oil products and soap probably have been reduced to working levels by this time, but increasing sales of synthetic detergents will prevent any increase in sales of soap, it was added.

Disappearance of fats in non-food uses in 1952 was estimated by the bureau at 21.7 pounds per person, six percent below 1951 and the lowest since 1938. Reduced use in soap and in drying-oil products more than offset an increase in other industrial products, it was noted. Lower use in soap and drying-oil products, it was added, reflects increasing competition from other commodities and possibly the consumption of stocks of soaps and drying-oil products built up in 1950-51. Use of fats and oils in other industrial products has shown a strong upward trend and in 1952 was at a peak of 8.1 pounds per civilian.

**Detergents Inroads Felt**

Synthetic detergents in 1952 continued to make inroads in the market for soap. This was reflected in a substantial drop in soap sales. Data published by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers indicate a 22 percent increase in sales of synthetic detergents and a 9 percent decline in sales of soap in 1952 as compared with 1951. It appears that total disappearance of soap and synthetic detergents may have declined slightly, and the per capita rate may have been the lowest since the late 1930's. To some extent this may reflect a continuation of the

—Continued on page 74

# Factory Inspection Bills Hearings Set April 23-24

The house interstate and foreign commerce committee has tentatively scheduled hearings for April 23 and 24 on bills to amend the factory inspection provisions of the federal food, drugs and cosmetic act.

The committee has three bills pending on this subject—H. R. 2769, H. R. 3551 and H. R. 3604—each of them providing that agents of the Food and Drug Administration may enter the premises of a food, drug or cosmetic manufacturer for the purpose of inspection upon giving written notice to the operator or owner.

# FSA Elevation to Cabinet Is Approved by President

H. J. Res. 223, which calls for the elevation of the Federal Security Agency to the rank of a department, was signed by President Eisenhower April 1, two days after the house-approved measure was adopted by the senate without a record vote. The new unit, which will be known as the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, will become official April 11. Heading up the new department as secretary will be Oveta Culp Hobby, present administrator of FSA, whose nomination by the President was forwarded to the senate for confirmation April 2.

# Dicalcium Phosphate Freight Rates Reduced by Monsanto

Reduction in rail freight rates ranging up to 25 per cent on feed grade dicalcium phosphate were announced March 31 by Monsanto Chemical Company's phosphate division, St. Louis, Mo. The rates, which will become effective April 15, are specifically for that portion of the United States on and east of the Mississippi and on and north of the Ohio rivers. Similar reductions applicable to the other parts of the United States are expected shortly. Monsanto produces dicalcium phosphate at its Trenton, Mich., plant.

# Standards Post Resignation Of Director Astin Accepted

The resignation of Dr. A. V. Astin, director of the National Bureau of Standards, was accepted last week by President Eisenhower, to whom it had been transmitted by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks. Dr. Astin's successor has not yet been selected, the department said, but a number of men are being considered for recommendation to the President. Some eminent scientists have been consulted over the past six weeks, it was added.

# Linseed, Cottonseed, Olive Oils Put on Market by CCC

The Commodity Credit Corporation last week announced that it would continue to sell its inventories of nonfat dry milk solids, raw linseed oil, crude and refined cottonseed oil, cottonseed meal and olive oil during the month of April. Buyers of crude and refined cottonseed oil were given assurance that the current prices will not be reduced before September 1. The prices being asked for the products are:—

Nonfat dry milk products, 120,000,000 pounds of spray process, 17 cents a pound, and 5,000,000 pounds of roller process at 15 cents a pound. Prices are for both domestic or export and apply "in store" at location of stocks.

Refined cottonseed oil, 412,000,000 pounds, for domestic sales:—Market price or 17¾ cents per pound, whichever is higher, f.o.b. tankcars or tank wagons at point of storage; for export sales:—Bid basis, f.o.b. tankcars at points of storage.

Crude cottonseed oil, 45,000,000 pounds, domestic sales:—Market price or acquisition price for specified areas, f.o.b. tankcars or tank wagons at producer's mills, whichever is higher; export sales:—Bid basis, f.o.b. tankcars or tank wagons at producer's mills.

Raw linseed oil, 188,600,000 pounds, domestic sales:—Market price on date of sale; export sales:—Bid basis, f.o.b. tankcars at points of storage.

Edible olive oil, 100,000 gallons, market price or $2.67 per gallon in fifty-five gallon drums, whichever is higher, f.o.b. points of storage. Prices are for both domestic and export sales.

Flaxseed, 146,000 bushels, market price on date of sale at place of delivery, but not less than $4.50 per bushel, No. 1 grade, basis in store, Minneapolis. Prices are for both domestic and export sales.

Cottonseed meal, bagged, 128,000 short tons, for domestic sale at prices to be obtained from the Production and Marketing Administration offices at New Orleans, Dallas, or San Francisco. Sales for export are limited to 25,000 short tons. Prices for export sales are obtainable from the same sources.

# ADMA Shapes Agenda For Meeting in Florida

The American Drug Manufacturers Association has announced the program for its forty-first annual meeting, to be held April 13 through 16 at the Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla.

On the opening day the following will give their reports:—Dr. George H. Schneller, chairman of the research and development section; I. C. Winter, chairman of the medical section; M. C. Eaton, treasurer; Leslie D. Harrop, general counsel, and Dr. Karl Bambach, executive vice-president and secretary. This will be followed by the address of the president, Donald S. Gilmore.

A report on the biological section by Dr. H. A. Dettwiler, chairman, and a report on the production and engineering section, by T. H. Marshall, chairman, will open the program on April 14. Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks will address the group on "Today and Tomorrow" and Federal Trade Commissioner Lowell B. Mason will speak on "Lets Give Private Research the Job—Not 'The Works.'"

The session on April 15 will begin with a report on the pharmaceutical contact section by Frank O. Taylor, chairman. The following addresses will then be presented:—"The Magnuson Report and the Health Information Foundation Research Program," by W. H. P. Blandy, president of the Health Information Foundation; "Federal Support of Basic Research," by Dr. Alan T. Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation, and "Lines of Communication," by Charles W. Crawford, Commissioner of Food and Drugs of the Federal Security Agency. The session will close with action on resolutions, a report of the nominating committee and the election of officers for 1953-54.

# Navy Cutting Paint Output

The navy's two large paint manufacturing plants at Mare Island, Calif., and Norfolk, Va., are to be closed down by the department except for the production of certain specialized paints. The action will largely remove the navy from the paint manufacturing field and compel it to rely more on private industry for its supplies.

# Price Index Continues Decline

Despite several significant advances in the heavy chemicals market, downward price trends in the essential oils and oils, fats and waxes markets caused the overall OPD index to decline 0.13 point last week. The heavy chemicals market showed strength. Advances included anhydrous ammonia, ammonium sulphide, copper metal, copperas, crude sulphur, sodium carbonate and various barium salts. The essential oils market registered a substantial drop in index. Hungarian, blue chamomile oil was the most prominent among items reduced in this market.

The oils, fats and waxes market was down again last week. Influencing the downward trend were reductions in the oil meals. Also reduced were copra, capric acid and castor, coconut and corn oils.

The drugs and fine chemicals market showed considerable price activity last week. Ethyl and isopropyl alcohols were advanced as well as monosodium glutamate. Caffeine, theobromine alkaloid and its salts as well as the choline salts were among items reduced. Price changes in the coaltar chemicals section included an advance in nitration benzol in addition to increases on a sizable group of coaltar dyes. Technical resorcinol was reduced.

The botanical market showed some strength. Montana mustard seed and spot black pepper were advanced while bleached cardamom, cassia and sage were reduced. Price changes in the agricultural chemicals markets included declines in dried blood and tankage. Sago flour was reduced in the textile and leather chemicals market.

Except for forty-one changes in botanicals listed on page 65, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

**Prices Advanced**

Acid, caprylic, 3¼c. per lb. (76).
Lauric, 60%, ¾c. per lb. (76).
90%, 3c. per lb.
Alcohol, ethyl, pure, 8c. per gal. (55).
Isopropyl, 3c. per gal.
Ammonia, anhydrous fertilizer grade, tankcars, $3 per ton (38).
refrigerator grade, tankcars, $2.50 per ton.
Ammonium sulphide, drums, c.l., $28.50 per ton (38).
Barium carbonate, $7 per ton (38).
Chloride, $8 per ton (38).
Sulphide, $23.50 per ton (38).
Barytes, water-grd., $4 per ton (71).
Bentonite, dom., $1.50 per ton (71).
Benzol, pure, nitration, Bethlehem, Birmingham, Chicago, Cleveland, Geneva, Johnstown, Lackawanna, Lone Star, Lorain, Pittsburgh, Sparrows Point, Syracuse, Terre Haute, Wyandotte, Youngstown, ½c. to 4c. per gal. (50).
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, $6.50 per ton (71).
direct process, $10 per ton.
pulp, 70%, $21 per ton.
Copper metal, 2½c. per lb. (38).
Copperas, granular, $8 per ton (38).
Dyes, coaltar, general use: (50).
20 Chrysoidine, Y, 10c. per lb.
27 Fast light orange 2G, 12c. per lb.
57 Fuchsine 6B, 10c. per lb.
79 Scarlet 2R, 7c. per lb.
151 Orange AD, 9c. per lb.
161 Orange, RR, 11c. per lb.
203 Chrome black T, 6c. per lb.
332 Bismarck brown, 7c. per lb.
382 Scarlet B, 17c. per lb.
401 Diazo black, BHD, 6c. per lb.
420 Diamine brown, 8c. per lb.
593 Green BY, 7c. per lb.
640 Tartrazine, 15c. per lb.
655 Auramine, 19c. per lb.
865 Nigrosine, WSJ, 7c. per lb.
Spirit soluble, blue methylene, 2B, 16c. per lb.
Oil, citronella, Ceylon, 5c. per lb. (68).
Java type, 5c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (76).
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Orange, sweet, expressed, Cal., 5c. per lb. (68).
Ricebran, crude, ¾c. per lb. (76).
clarif., ½c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅝c. per lb. (76).
ref., alkali, ⅝c. per lb.
clarif., ⅝c. per lb.
salad, ¾c. per lb.
Slate flour, $2 per ton (71).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, 25c. per 100 lbs. (38).
Glutamate, monobasic, 4c. per lb. (55).
Sulphur, crude, at mines, $4.50 per long ton (38).
Wax, carnauba, No. 3, crude, 1c. per lb. (76).
yellow, 1c. per lb.
Yellow, benzidine, toluidine type, 9c. per lb. (71).

**Prices Reduced**

Acid, capric, 6c. per lb. (76).
Myristic, 2¼c. per lb. (76).
Blood, dried, 25c. per unit of ammonia (46).
Caffeine, 50c. per lb. (55).
Choline salts, 20c. per lb. (55).
Copra, $2 per ton (76).
Linseed meal, $1 to $3 per ton (76).
Oil, cajeput, tech., 5c. per lb. (68).
redistilled, USP, 15c. per lb.
Castor, No. 1, Brazil, ¼c. per lb. (76).
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, $35 per lb. (68).
Coconut, crude, ¾c. per lb. (76).
Corn, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (76).
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 15c. per lb. (68).
Lime, dist., West Indian, 15c. per lb. (68).
Oiticica, ¼c. per lb. (76).
Palm kernel, ¼c. per lb. (76).
Peanut, crude, 1c. per lb. (76).
ref., 1c. per lb.
Sassafras, artif., 2c. per lb. (68).
Tung, mills, ¼c. per lb. (76).
N. Y., 1c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $1 to $2.50 per ton (76).
Resorcinol, tech., 5c. per lb. (50).
Sago flour, ¼c. per lb. (53).
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton (76).
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia (46).
Theobromine, alkaloid, 75c. per lb. (55).
Sodio-salicylate, 20c. per lb.
With sodium acetate, 20c. per lb.

**OPD Price Index**

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

| April 3, 1953 | March 27, 1953 | April 4, 1952 |
|---|---|---|
| 107.20 | 107.33 | 109.98 |

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# Fertilizer Plants Mark New Tax Benefits List

Two major phosphatic fertilizer plants and a third smaller plant were approved for rapid amortization during the period March 12 to 25 by the Office of Defense Mobilization, along with certificates for several other new plants and facilities in the area of the chemical industry.

The two big units were the plant of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation at La Platte, Neb., involving an investment of $26,797,000, and the $21,000,000 plant of Mathieson Chemical Corporation in Jefferson County, Mo. The smaller nitrophosphate plant also approved is to be built at Lamont, Ill., by Southeastern Chemical Company.

Allied was granted authority to write off 40 percent of the cost of its plant at the accelerated rate, Mathieson 45 percent, and Southeastern 65 percent. It is understood that several other applications of fertilizer producers for certificates are still pending. Other projects in the area of the chemical industry which were issued certificates by ODM were:—

**Acetone**—Shell Chemical Corporation, Houston, Tex., $297,000 invested and 50 percent allowed for rapid amortization.

**Alumina**—Wheland Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., $22,160,000 invested and 85 percent allowed.

**Calcined diatomite**—Johns-Manville Products Corporation, two projects at Lompoc, Calif., costing $2,263,602 and 35 percent allowed.

**Calcium metal for military end-use**—Metal Hydrides, Inc., Beverly, Mass., $98,581 invested and 75 percent allowed.

**Chemicals**—Diamond Alkali Company, Painesville, Ohio, $639,625 invested and 40 percent allowed.

**Chemicals and intermediates** — Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., $1,290,000 invested and 40 percent allowed.

**Dextran**—Refined Syrup & Sugars, Inc., Yonkers, N. Y., $483,250 invested and 70 percent allowed.

**Herbicide (2,4-D)**—Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y., $1,288,400 invested and 45 percent allowed.

**Isopropyl alcohol for acetone production**—Shell Chemical, Norco, La., $6,530,000 invested and 50 percent allowed on one part of the project, and $370,000 invested and 15 percent allowed on a second part.

**Melamine moulding compounds**—Melamine Plastics Corporation, Winone, Minn., $52,174 invested and 50 percent allowed.

**Methylisobutyl ketone**—Shell Chemical, Dominquez, Calif., $400,000 invested and 50 percent allowed.

**Monomer for plastics**—Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Baton Rouge, La., $550,000 invested and 60 percent allowed.

**Tungsten**—Black Rock Mining Corporation, Bishop, Calif., $2,027,834 invested and 70 percent allowed.

## Ammonia Plant Expansion Started by Miss. Chemical

Mississippi Chemical Corporation, Yazoo City, Miss., is increasing the capacity of its ammonia plant from 120 to 180 tons per day, it was announced last week. The new construction will entail an investment in excess of $2,000,000. Work on the project is expected to be completed late in 1953. Girdler Corporation, Louisville, Ky., is the prime contractor.

Girdler also constructed the Mississippi Chemical's original ammonia plant and other facilities, which went on stream in 1951. Cost of the original project was about $9,000,000.

## *Celanese Development Head*

E. T. Powers has been named director of a newly-established development department by Celanese Corporation of America, New York. Mr. Powers, who has been associated with the administration of the Celanese chemical division since 1945, in his new post will be in charge of coordinating the technical programs of both domestic divisions and foreign affiliates of the company.

## Titanium Dioxide Agreement Signed by US, Japan Firms

Initial production of the several modern grades of titanium dioxide will begin in Japan late this year, according to a simultaneous announcement made last week by Elijiro Fujise, president of Nippon Titanium Company, Tokyo, and Dr. Robert S. Aries, president of R. S. Aries & Associates, New York. The agreement reached by the two concerns provides for the production of improved types and for expansion of present production of titanium dioxide.

The new plant, which is now under construction at Hiratsuka, will have a capacity of 150 tons of titanium dioxide by the end of 1953. According to Mr. Fujise, expansion to double this ouput is planned within the next year. Nippon Titanium will recover the white pigment from slag wasted from iron production by blast furnaces. It will obtain its sulphuric acid, necessary in the recovery process, from Japanese sources.

The accord between the Japanese firm and Aries calls for the participation of the US concern by stock ownership in Nippon Titanium and for continuation by Aries of its engineering services in expanding output and in making available the newer types of titanium pigments.

## Baker Castor Oil Promotes 2

Baker Castor Oil Company, New York, has appointed Don S. Bolley technical director and M. Kent Smith as director of commercial chemical development. Mr. Bolley was formerly director of research, while Mr. Smith previously served as director of development.

# *Washington Talks It Over*

**By Ralph L. Cherry**

The favorable indications that a truce might yet be reached in Korea is no justification for the belief that it will be followed by a slowdown in government military spending and cause a set back for business, in the opinion of government observers. Military spending, while related in part to the Korean situation, is based on the broader concept of possible war with Russia, and spending for these defenses will go on.

With this in mind, a recent nationwide survey just completed by the Commerce department and not yet publicized in detail would appear to still hold good. As reported by Secretary Weeks in a speech before the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh the other night, every major industry in the survey expects higher sales volume in 1953 than in 1952. For most industries, realizations of these expectations will result in the highest sales volume on record.

A few highlights of the survey are:—Transportation equipment producers expect sales to be 32 percent higher than last year; automobile manufacturers, 18 percent; electrical machinery producers, 14 percent; petroleum, food, paper and apparel companies, 3 or 4 percent above those of 1952.

Above-average expected sales increases this year also were reported for chemicals, rubber, beverage and tobacco. Textile concerns were the only major group reporting expectations of sales about the same as last year. In the non-manufacturing groups, the largest sales increase, 15 percent, is expected by gas companies. Electric power firms look for an increase of 9 percent, mining companies 4 percent, non-rail transport companies 5 percent and airlines 11 percent. During March alone, it is estimated that the steel industry produced over 10,000,000 tons, a new record.

### Mines Closings Causing Concern

The small business investigating committee of the house has been viewing with increasing concern the developments which resulted in the closure of many small domestic lead and zinc mines. These shutdowns have been attributed to price declines resulting from heavy importation of foreign lead and zinc.

The abrupt fall in prices has seen a drop from 19 cents to 13½ cents per pound for lead while zinc prices have fallen from 19½ cents to 11 cents per pound. In addition to the actual closures, information has been received by the committee that many other mines are continuing to op-

—*Continued on page 36*

## Explosives Transport Rules Revised Extensively by ICC

Regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission covering the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles were modified extensively last week to conform to some of the newer developments of the chemical industry for the packaging and shipment of its products.

Some of the more important changes made by the commission at the request of shippers allow the use of polyethylene type carboys for shipment of certain acids; provide special packing requirements for several new chemicals, and exempt mixtures of nitrate of soda and potash from certain shipping requirements.

Included among the changes authorized were the following:—

The definition of commodities listed as common fireworks, contained in paragraph 73.100 (r), was modified to include novelties, trick matches and cigarette plugs in the common fireworks classification.

Paragraph 73.122 (a) (3) was amended to provide for the transportation of acrolein in tankcars.

Paragraph 73.135 (a) was amended to provide shipping containers for dimethyl dichlorosilane, methyl trichlorosilane, and trimethylchlorosilane.

**Sodium Nitrate Potash Mixtures**

Shipments of mixtures of nitrate of soda and potash were added to the list of other nitrated products that are exempt from specification packaging and labeling requirements for transportation by rail freight, rail express, highway and by carrier by water, when packed in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 73.183.

Sodium sulphide contain 35 percent or more combined water by weight, fused or concentrated but not ground, when packed in steel barrels or drums that are equipped with moisture-tight closures, was exempt from parts 71-78 of the regulations. These

—*Continued on page 49*

## Chemstrand Names Bitler Pres., Bezanson Chairman

Chemstrand Corporation, Decatur, Ala., last week announced the elevation of its president, Osborne Bezanson, to chairman of the board and the naming of Henry H. Bitler as president and chief executive officer. The administrative appointments become effective December 1.

Mr. Bitler, in joining Chemstrand officially on that date, completes thirty-three years with American Viscose Corporation, with which Monsanto Chemical Company jointly owns Chemstrand as an associate company. His most recent posts with American Viscose have been as a member of the board and as general manager of acetate and "Vinyon" plastic manufacturing.

Mr. Bezanson, formerly a vice-president and director of Monsanto, has been president of Chemstrand since November, 1950. Reason for the executive change, Mr. Bezanson stated, was due to the company's age sixty-five retirement policy, which he attains next November. He came into the Monsanto organization in 1929 upon the acquisition of Merrimac Chemical Company by that concern. His last post with Monsanto was as a member of that firm's executive committee.

## Koppers Appoints Walker Chemical Unit Vice-Pres.

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed George M. Walker vice-president in the chemical division. Mr. Walker, an assistant vice-president since 1951, is manager of the project department of the chemical division. This unit is responsible for the planning and executive of chemical division activities. Prior to assuming this post, Mr. Walker organized and spent five years as manager of Koppers central control section. During World War II, he was executive assistant to the manager of Koppers butadiene activities at Kobuta, Pa.

## Vinyl Resins Expansion Projected by Shawinigan

Shawinigan Resins Corporation, Springfield, Mass., last week announced the fourth expansion in its ten-year production of vinyl resins. Robert K. Mueller, Shawinigan Resins president, said that completion of the latest expansion would increase current capacity by 35 percent. Reputedly the largest of three manufacturers of vinyls, Shawinigan Resins is owned and operated jointly by Shawinigan Products Corporation and Monsanto Chemical Company.

# Narcotics Commission Now in Session at UN

The eighth session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs opened in New York March 30 with twenty-nine items on its provisional agenda for consideration. Harry J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics of the Treasury Department, and United States representative on the commission, is attending the sessions, together with George A. Morlock of the State Department and Alfred L. Tennyson, chief counsel, of the Bureau of Narcotics, who are serving as observers.

The items scheduled for consideration related to such matters as (1) the proposed single convention on narcotic drugs; (2) cooperation between the UN and the Universal Postal Union in respect to the control of narcotic drugs; (3) the abolition of opium smoking in the Far East; and (4) annual reports made by governments pursuant to article 21 of the convention of July 13, 1931, for limiting the manufacturing and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs, as amended by a protocol signed at Lake Success December 11, 1946.

**Illicit Traffic**

Also, (5) illicit traffic, in which connection the commission is to consider both summaries of reports on illicit transactions and seizures made pursuant to article 23 of the 1931 convention, as amended by the 1946 protocol, and a proposal by Burma relating to the coordination of the efforts of certan Far Eastern governments to suppress poppy cultivation and the smuggling of opium; (6) the problem of synthetic drugs; (7) the problem of Indian hemp; (8) scientific research on narcotics; and (9) the list of narcotic drugs under international control.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs was formally established on a permanent basis in 1946. It assists the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in exercising supervision over the application of international conventions and agreements dealing with narcotic drugs; carries out such of the functions of the League of Nations advisory committee on traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs as the Economic and Social Council has assumed and continued; advises the council on all questions concerning the control of narcotic drugs and prepares draft international conventions on the subject, and considers changes required in the existing machinery for the international control of narcotics.

**Members of Commission**

The Seventh session of the commission was held at New York April 15-May 9, 1952. The fifteen members of the commission at the present time are Canada, China, Egypt, France, India, Iran, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States, and Yugoslavia.

## Polyethylene Field Entry To Be Made by Monsanto

The plastics division of the Monsanto Chemical Company, Springfield, Mass., has announced that it will enter the field of manufacturing polyethylene plastics, making Monsanto the first company to produce the "big six" in plastics for molding and fabricating.

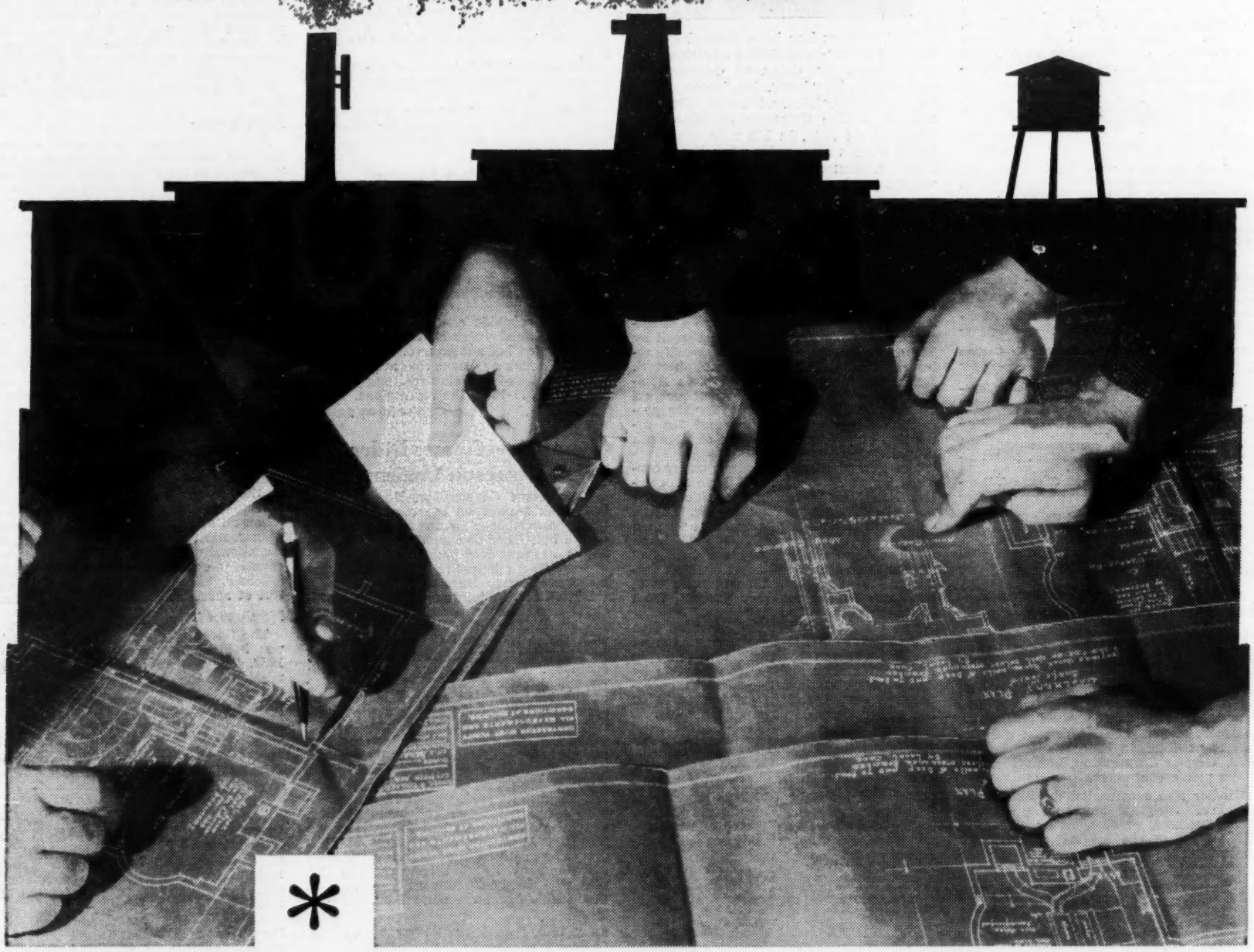
Robert K. Mueller, general manager of the division, said that initial annual capacity of the new polyethylene plant will be about 66,000,000 pounds and will be in production early in 1955, with a 50 percent increase in capacity projected for 1957. This is expected to represent nearly 20 percent of the total polyethylene capacity in 1957 or 22 percent of the forecasted market for that year. The site for the new manufacturing unit has not been announced and depends on studies under way for some time on raw material sources and the future markets for the plastic, he said.

## General Aniline Control Eyed by Banking Groups

Syndicates are being organized by major banking and investment banking groups in the United States to bid for control of the General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, it was reported last week.

The first development came with an announcement by a banking group headed by the Blair Holdings Corporation that it had made an agreement with Swiss financial interests to acquire the company for $60,000,000. It was also reported that Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, New York brokerage house, and the Atlas Corporation, an investment company, had also shown an interest in General Aniline

# THE BEST LAID PLANS* start at N.Y.Q.



*

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## Association Meetings

### This Week

American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, April 6.

American Management Association, spring manufacturing conference, Statler hotel, New York, April 8-10.

Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, April 7-9.

National Conference on World Health, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., April 6-8.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, April 8.

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, Md., May 25-28.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 17-19.

American Chemical Society, fall meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 6-11.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 12-13.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 13-16.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Philadelphia, May 12-13.

American Leather Chemists Association, annual meeting, Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 7-10.

American Oil Chemists' Society, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 4-6.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 9-12.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 11-14.

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, annual meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Water Works Association, annual meeting, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 10-15.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 27-28.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 21; annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Chemical Specialties Manuracturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 17-19; annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 6-8.

Chlorine Institute, spring meeting, Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N. J., May 11-12.

Electrochemical Society, spring meeting, Statler hotel, New York, April 12-16.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

Fish Meal, Oil & By-Products Division of National Fisheries Institute, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, April 13-15.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 10-13.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Memphis, Tenn., June 15-17.

Fragrance Foundation, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, April 16.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, national convention and trade show, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, May 3-6.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint meeting with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

Metal Powder Association, annual meeting, show, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 21-22.

National Cottonseed Products Association, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, May 8-12.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 15-17.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 16-18

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 26-28.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., October 15-21.

National Petroleum Association, midyear meeting, McCurdy hotel, Evansville, Ind., April 15-17; annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 16-18.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Statler hotel, New York, October 12-14.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, semi-annual meeting, Sheraton hotel, Chicago, April 18-19.

Paint Industries Show, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 27-30.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 19-20.

Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 24-28.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 15.

Society of the Plastics Industry, annual meeting and conference, cruise to Bermuda, May 9-15.

Southwestern Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., April 17-18.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Asciation, joint meeting with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14.

# APMA Takes Disapproving Stand On WHO Selection of Drug Names

Two matters chiefly concerned the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association in its forty-sixth annual meeting, March 30 to April 1, in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. One was the problems arising from the increasing duplication of medicinal products and the consequent "substitution." The other was various problems, particularly in respect of nomenclature, arising from the endeavors of the World Health Organization to develop an international system of standards for drugs.

The first problem has not yet got to a stage of consideration where any attempt

**Michael F. Charley**
**Reelected President**

at its solution, or even lessening, can be planned or proposed. With reference to the WHO problem the association adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved: That the members of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association in convention assembled disapprove the existing unofficial International Pharmacopoeia and all standardizations thereunder, including that of nomenclature, and expresses itself as opposed, in principle, to any standardization or control of drugs by WHO or any agency or committee thereof unless carried out in pursuance of an international convention or agreement or set of regulations in accordance with articles 19, 20, 21, and 22 of the WHO constitution.

In another resolution, the association reaffirmed its approval of the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education and urged its members to work for and contribute to the support of that institution.

A resolution expressed appreciation and thanks to Fred W. Misch, retiring from the treasurership, for his long services and many contributions in the activities of the organization. Mr. Misch also was presented with an elegant Tiffany portable clock, appropriately inscribed.

Less formal expressions of appreciation were made with reference to those who had served the association and its conventions in various ways during the past year.

In the other direction, a telegram of greetings and appreciation of its services in the health needs of the nation was received by the association from President Eisenhower.

An innovation at this meeting was the presiding of the three regional vice-presidents at the three business sessions.

Threatening, showery weather was succeeded by sunshine as the days passed, and the participation in the golf, putting, and tennis tournaments was full. The Monsanto cup for low net golf score was won by Harrison F. Fraker (Topics Publishing Company) for the first time. Permanent possession of the cup will go to a three-time winner; several players have thus far won it twice.

**Officers, Directors Elected**

Unanimous approval of the report of the nominating committee elected as officers and directors of the association for the ensuing year the following:—

President, Michael Francis Charley (Standard Pharmacal Company), Chicago (reelected).

Vice-presidents, Jack Shopflin (E. S. Miller Laboratories), Los Angeles; K. F. Valentine (Pitman-Moore Company), Indianapolis (reelected); Robert A. Hardt (Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc.), Nutley, N. J. (reelected).

Treasurer, S. B. Penick, jr. (S. B. Penick & Co.), New York.

Through amendment of section 5 of article 3 of the by-laws, the office of executive secretary, occupied by Dr. J. O'Neill Closs, was changed to executive vice-president; it is not an elective office.

Directors (three years), G. Preston Snow (Hyland Laboratories), Los Angeles; Boyd O'Connor (Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison, Ltd.), New York; Nelson M. Gampfer (William S. Merrell Company), Cincinnati; Robert N. Fullerton (Columbus Pharmacal Company), Columbus, Ohio; Henry Wendt (Lederle Laboratories), New York; (two years), Francis O'Brien (G. D. Searle & Co.), Chicago; (one year), Ray A. Johns (Kremers-Urban Company), Milwaukee, Wis.; Myron L. Walker (Walker Laboratories, Inc.), Mount Vernon, N. Y.

**Research Award Presented**

Presentation of the APMA research award was a major feature of the meeting. It was made at the second session. The recipient was Dr. Charles B. Huggins, of the University of Chicago, highly known in clinical research, especially in the areas of steroids in the treatment of cancer The presentation of the testimonial scroll was made by the APMA president, Michael Francis Charley. Dr. Huggins was also given a special small clock as a personal token of esteem. He was honored "in recognition and appreciation of his outstanding contributions to medical research, to the practice of medicine, and to the lessening of the suffering of mankind."

The award ceremony began with a dissertation on "Lost Opportunities in the Control of Cancer," by the chairman of the award committee, Dr. Martin Lasersohn, executive vice-president of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc. He dealt upon the necessity of catching cancer early and acting without delay to combat it. Neglect and delay by victim and physician, plus fear of indicated treatment, contribute largely to the fatalities resulting from the affliction. Enlightened public consciousness is imperative. The pharmaceutical industry can and should disseminate relavant information and advice to educate and direct physicians via its mailings to them. It should also study and deal with the important needs in the aspects of nutritional inadequacy and anemic conditions and the need for analgesic relief.

Research should not be deterred by closed doors, said Dr. Austin Smith, editor of the *Journal* of the American Medical Association; it must be curious and daring and accept responsibilities for others in all areas of medical needs. That, he said, was the philosophy of Dr. Huggins, and he reviewed the work of the latter over twenty-five years with relation to tissue formations, blood marrow, through prostatic tumors and the contributions of steroids by way of the adrenal glands and otherwise, to the starting and spread of cancer. Dr. Huggins' contributions to the help of cancer victims was noted by the speaker, who emphasized the basic prevalence of thoroughness and thoughtfulness in the philosophy of the recipient of the award. The cost of adequate, efficient research was noted, and some examples of contributions thereto were cited.

**Problem of Advanced Cancer**

Advanced cancer presents the most important problem in public health, as Dr. Huggins sees it. He was appreciative of the help of the pharmaceutical industry, through contributions of remedial agents, to the study of that problem and the approach to its solution.

Cancer, said Dr. Huggins, is a disease of unrestrained cell growth. Excessive cell growth is common, but most of it is restrained by biologic processes in which the steroids have an important role. Hence, steroid endocrinology has a key position in relation to the possibilities of curing cancer. Estrogenics alone can produce cancer, in combination with others they can prevent it and cure it. Hence, much can be done and has been done by the elimination of those supporting hormones. The application of phosphatases, stilbesterol in particular, ill effect regression of carcinomic growth. Research has shown that the estrogenic hormone contributes largely to breast cancer and other growths in the female. It is supplied by the ovaries and the adrenals and must be cut off at both sources. The male hormone is remedial in the female; the female hormone in the male.

Dr. Huggins showed a number of lantern slides illustrating carcinomic powers

—*Continued on page 58*

## SOCMA Meets Wednesday

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will hold a luncheon meeting Wednesday in the Commodore hotel, New York. George B. Bookman, economic reporter for the Washington, D. C., bureau of *Time* magazine, will speak on "The New Climate for Business in Washington." Cocktails will be served at noon and luncheon a half hour later.

# TGA Announces Plans For May 12-14 Parley

The Toilet Goods Association has announced a tentative program for its annual convention, which will be held May 12 through 14 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. The theme of the convention will be "Let's Face the Facts," and will be explored from various angles in a series of panel discussions.

The convention will open with a report by the treasurer, Philip C. Smith; a report by the president, Davis Factor, and a report on a survey by Howard A. Trumbull, president of National Family Opinion, Inc. Following this there will be an election of officers and a luncheon, at which the Charles S. Welch packaging award plaques will be presented. Talks on "Let's Face Facts on Advertising and Promotion" and "Let's Face Facts on Where Toiletries Are Bought" will be given by speakers whose names will be announced at a later date.

The program on May 13 will begin with two talks by as yet unnamed speakers:—"Let's Face Facts on Consumer Buying Trends" and "Let's Face Facts on Product Research." These will be followed by the presentation of golf trophies at a luncheon and a closed meeting for manufacturers.

**Scientific Section Agenda**

Events an May 14 will feature morning and afternoon sessions of the scientific section, the election of that section's officers and the presentation of the Cosmetic Industry Buyers' and Suppliers Association award.

Papers to be presented at the scientific section meeting will include:—"The Action of Detergent Hexachlorophene Mixtures on the Bacterial Flora of the Cutaneous Surface," by Dr. Irving H. Blank, Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts General Hospital; "Difficulties Encountered in the Use of Polytheylene as a Packing Material," by C. F. Wright, vanAmering Material," by C. F. Wright, van Amer-Insult Patch Test Method," by Herman A. Shelanski, Industrial Toxicology Laboratories, Philadelphia; "Musk Compounds," by Dr. Sydney M. Spatz, Polak's Frutal Works, Middletown, N. Y., and Ernest H. Polak, Polak's Frutal Works, Amersfoot, Holland.

**Protective Mechanism of Skin**

Also, "Stress and the Protective Mechanism of the Surface of the Skin," by Dr. Eugene T. Bernstein, Beth David Hospital, New York, and Gabriel Barnett, Warner-Hudnut, Inc., New York; "Humectancy and Viscosity Effect of Glycerin in Cosmetics," by J. B. Segur and C. S. Miner, jr., Miner Laboratories, Chicago; "Methods of Determining Skin Emollients," by E. T. Hinkel, jr., M. L. Tainter and F. C. Nachod, Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, Rensselaer, N. Y.; "Developments and Problems With Cosmetic Aerosols," by E. Young and others, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and "Shampoo Formulations," by H. W. Zussman, Alrose Chemical Company, Providence, R. I.

## Cosmetic Chemists' Spring Meeting to Honor Mayham

The Society of Cosmetic Chemists will hold its annual spring meeting at the Biltmore hotel, New York, May 15. S. L. Mayham, vice-president of the Toilet Goods Association, will be accepted into honorary membership at a luncheon, and a number of papers will be heard at a technical session.

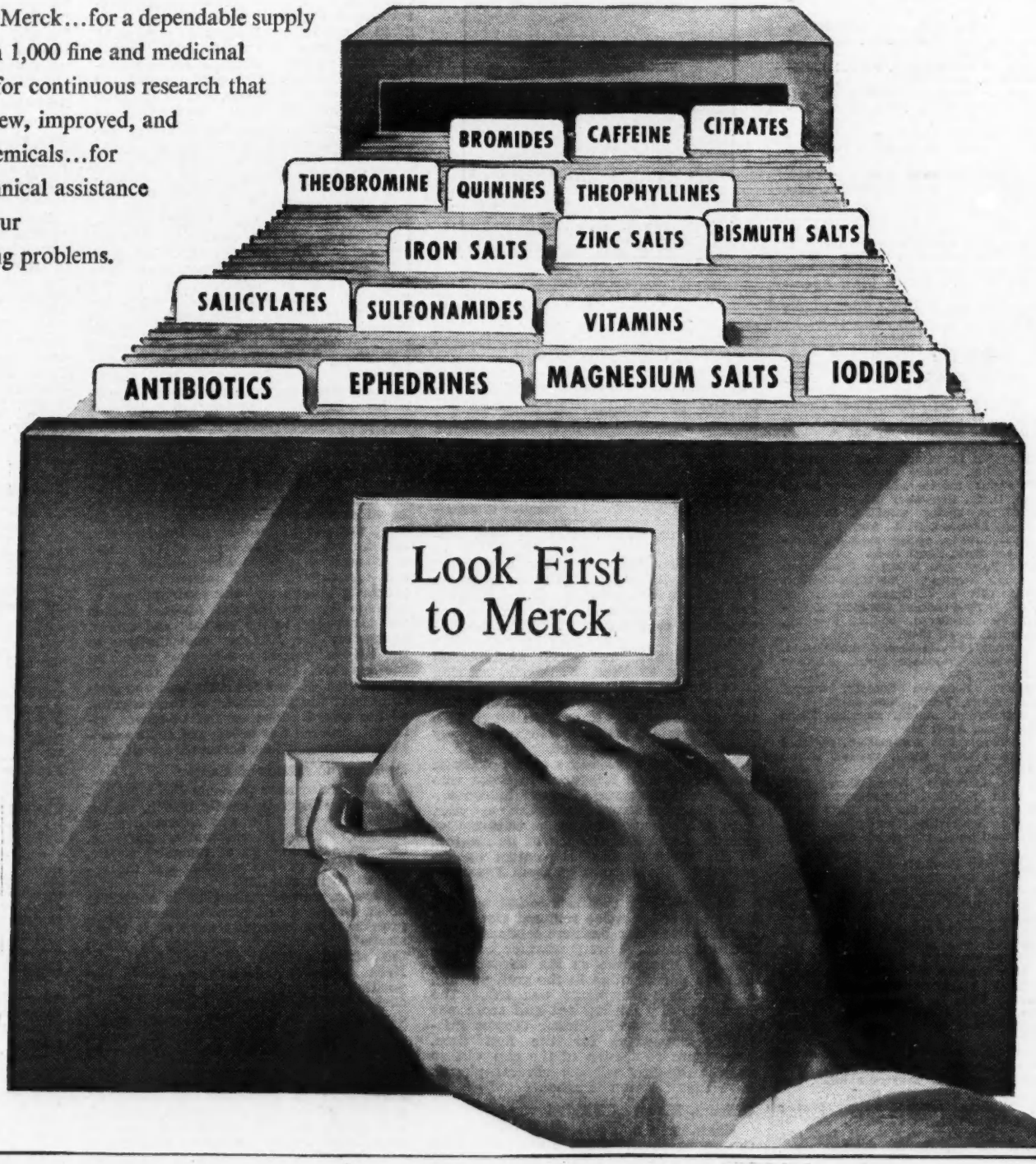
The following papers will be presented:—"The Application of the Biological Sciences to Cosmetics," by Dr. L. W. Hazleton, Hazleton Laboratories; "Experimental Analysis of the Psychological Properties of Cosmetics," by Dr. Dean Foster, United States Testing Company; "Baldness," by Dr. Irving L. Milberg, skin and cancer unit of New York University-Bellevue Medical Center; "The Pigmentation of the Skin and Hair," by Dr. S. G. Clyman, skin and cancer unit of New York University - Bellevue Medical Center; "Amine Soap Hair Shampoos," by Miss Helen E. Wassell, Mellon Institute; "Some Infrared Applications to the Analysis of Cosmetics and Essential Oils," by Harry Hausdorff, Perkin-Elmer Corporation; "The Need for Scientific Data in a Cosmetic Patent Program," by Dr. Homas Cifelli, jr., and "Toxicity Studies on Actamer," by Dr. H. A. Shelanski and Dr. M. V. Shelanski, Industrial Toxicology Laboratories.

## Drug Found. Meets Today

The American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education will hold its annual meeting today at the Biltmore hotel, New York. The foundation's board of directors are also scheduled to meet today.

# Which of these Fine Chemicals Do You Use?

Look *first* to Merck...for a dependable supply of more than 1,000 fine and medicinal chemicals...for continuous research that brings you new, improved, and profitable chemicals...for valuable technical assistance in solving your manufacturing problems.




*Research and Production for the Nation's Health*

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# Current Market Quotations

## Chemicals and Related Materials

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

**Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, April 3 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.**

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## A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .1050- .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., ton lots ..... lb. .27½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .80 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .81 - .86

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .14½- —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.23 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .08½- .10

Methyl (see MD)

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.15 - 1.17

Acetophenone, cns. dms ... lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

Acetyl (N) para-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l ..... lb. .38½- —
tanks ..... lb. .36 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .38½- —
tanks ..... lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls ..... 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls ..... 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls ..... 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.50 -16.00
USP cbys, inclusive works. 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 -12.50
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 11.00 -13.50
tanks, works frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms., works 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls. same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works ..... lb. .30½- —

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls ..... lb 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald ... lb 1.10 - —

Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).

Arsenic, USP (see Arsenic trioxide)

Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo.21.00 - —
10-kilo lots ..... kilo.21.35 - —
5-kilo lots ..... kilo.21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots ..... kilo.22.00 - —
500-gram lots ..... kilo.22.50 - —

Battery, cbys, c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works, E ..... 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.20

Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .425 - .450
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .525 - .540

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —

Borie, tech., 99¼%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ... ton.120 75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.166.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton.171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ... ton.145 25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.191 00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton.196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ... ton.116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l. works ton.95 75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.141.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton.146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ... ton.120 25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.166.00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton.171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l. works ton.100 75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.146.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton.151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.176.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ..... ton.96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Acid, broefiner's, bbls ..... lb. 1.47 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24½- —
tankcars, works ..... lb. .32½- —

Cacodylic, bots ..... lb 10.50 -13.00

Camphoric natural, dms ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth., dms ..... lb 4.00 - 4.75

Capric, dms ..... lb. .26¼- .27½

Caprylic, dms ..... lb. .40¾- .42

Cassellc dms frt alld ..... lb 1.44 - —

Castor oil, dms ..... lb. .35½- .36

Chicago bbls, frt alld ..... lb. 3.21 - —

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .044 - —
tanks, frt equald ..... lb. .034 - —

Acid chlorophonic in stainless steel dms., ½c. per lb. higher.

Cholic, 25-100-lb. bots., fiber dms. lb. 9.25 -10.00

Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - .27½
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27½- .28½
(see Chromium trioxide)

NF (see Chromium trioxide)

Cinnamic, refd., bots ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.50

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .26½- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't, lb. .27 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .27½- —
kgs. ..... lb. .28½- —

USP, gran. fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .24½- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't, lb. .25 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .25½- —
kgs. ..... lb. .26½- —

Powdered anhydrous, and powdered USP citric acid, ½c. higher.

Cleve's, mixed bls ..... lb. .75 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms ..... lb. .24¾- .26
tankcars ..... lb. .23 - —
double dist., dms ..... lb. .25¾- .27
tankcars ..... lb. .24 - —
Corn oil, dist., dms ..... lb. .12 - .12¾
tanks ..... lb. .10¼- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms ..... lb. .12 - .12¾
double, dist., dms ..... lb. .12½- .13¼
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis .... gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C, ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. 1.08 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.09 - —

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, dom., 204° to 207°C., tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse. gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret, dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis .. gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 293° C, tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .46 - —

Crotonic, fib dms., works .... lt. .45 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech, bbls .... lb. .90 - 1.25

Dehydrocholic, injection, fib. dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots ..lb.20.00 - —
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb lots ..lb.17.00 - —

Desoxycholic, fib. dms., 10 to 100 lb. lots ..lb.22.75 -23.50

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "D" 2,4-D).

Diethylbarbiturie (see Barbital)

Digiycolic, bgs., works ..... lb. .14 - —

Ethylhexoic, dms. c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .33½- —

F, crude, paste bbls, works lb. 1.67 - —

Folic, bots, fib cns., kilo or more gram. 1.60 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1420- .1470
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .145 - .157
90%, cbys., c.l., works .... lb. .1475- .1525
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1500- .1625

Fumaric, tech, bbls, dms .... lb. .37 - .38

Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb 1.69 - 1.78

Gamma, dry, ground, bbls, frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt alld ..... lb 1.45 - —

Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms ..... lb. 8.50 - —

Gluconic, tech, 50%, bots ..... lb. .23½- .31½
dms ..... lb. .14½- —
cbys. ..... lb. .17½- —

Glutamic 99½% lacvo, fib dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 2.88

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35

Acid, glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).

H, bbls., works, basis 100% .... lb. .82 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys ..... lb. 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys ..... lb. 2.98 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43

Hydrochloric, anhydrous (see Hydrogen chloride).

18°, cbys., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.60
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ..... ton.25.00 -29.00

20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ..... ton.27.00 -33.00

22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ..... ton.32.00 -36.00

CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .19¼- —

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld .... lb. .75 - .93
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots .... lb. .40 - —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works. lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works ..... lb. .18½- .22¼

Hydrofluosilicic 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech. 70%, bbls., non-returns., Phila., basis 100% lb. .13 - —
tanks, Belle, W Va., basis 100% lb. .085 - —

Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys ..... lb. .88 - —

Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 8.00 - —

J, bbls., works, basis 100% .... lb. 2.50 - 2.85

Koch, bbls, frt. alld ..... lb. .64 - .70

L, bbls frt alld ..... lb. 1.25 - —

Lactic, edible, 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots ..... lb. .17½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more ... lb. .30 - .3640
less than 5 bbls ..... lb. .305 - .3690
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 ..... lb. .22¼- .22¾
80% bbls., 5 or more .... lb. .3815- —

tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.50

NF 85% cbys ..... lb. .85 - .88

Laurent's bbls ..... lb 60 - 87

Lauric, 90%, dms ..... lb. 40¾- .42
60% dms ..... lb. .24 - .25¼

Linseed oil, dist., dms ..... lb. .2150- .2200
water-white, dms. ..... lb. .2450- .2500

Maleic, cryst. powd., dms. .... lb. .37 - .39

Malic, tech., dms ..... lb. .50 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb 2.35 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.50

Metanilic, dms., works ..... lb. .57 - .75

Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload works lb 76½- .80

Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb. 1.27 - —

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25¼
tech, flake 96-97% dms lb. .20 - .22

Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)

Myristic, dms ..... lb. .26¼- .27½

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).

(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).

(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).

(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).

(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb 1.05 - —

Nicotinic, USP dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30

Amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works E ... 100 lbs. 5.30 - 11.10
38° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works E ... 100 lbs. 5.80 - 11.60
40° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l. works E ... 100 lbs. 6.30 - 12.10
42° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., works E ... 100 lbs. 6.80 - 12.60

60% $HNO_3$, tanks works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.25 - —

95% $HNO_3$, tanks works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.25 - —

CP, NF consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis .... lb. .19 - .25

Oleic, single distilled, dms ... lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks ..... lb. .10¾- —
double distilled (white), dms. lb. .15 - .16¼
tanks ..... lb. .13½- —

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Orthochlorobenzoic, fib dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

Orthocresotinic, dms. ton lots, works lb. — - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .68 - —

Acid, oxalic, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .14 - —
dihydrate, bbls., works lb. .10 - —

Oxanilic, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Palmitic, 90%, dms ..... lb. .24 - .25¼

Para-aminobenzoic, USP, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Para-aminosalicylic, USP, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Para-hydroxybenzoic, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Pelargonic, dms ..... lb. .50 - .55

Perchloric, 60%, bbls., works lb. .15 - .16

Phenylacetic, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Phosphoric, 75%, USP, bbls., works lb. .13½- .14
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½- .12
tankcars, works ..... lb. .11½- —
50%, USP, bbls., works lb. .11½- .12
tanks, works ..... lb. .09½- .10
tankcars, works ..... lb. .09½- —
superphosphoric, 115%, bbls., works lb. .15 - .16
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - .14
tankcars, works ..... lb. .13 - —
superphosphoric, 105%, bbls., works lb. .14 - .15
tanks, works ..... lb. .12 - .13
tankcars, works ..... lb. .12 - —
superphosphoric, 85%, bbls., works lb. .12 - .13
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - .11
tankcars, works ..... lb. .10 - —

Picric, bbls., works lb. .50 - .55

Pimelic, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Propionic, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½- —

Pyrogallic, resub., bbls., works lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Pyromucic, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Pyruvic, 85%, bbls., works lb. .75 - .80

Quinic, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Resorcylic, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Ricinoleic, dms ..... lb. .25 - .26

Rosin, tech., bbls., works lb. .13½- .14

Salicylic, USP, bbls., works lb. .23½- .24
tankcars, works ..... lb. .21½- —
tech., bbls., works ..... lb. .21½- .22
tankcars, works ..... lb. .19½- —

Sebacic, dms ..... lb. .30 - .32

Stearic, double pressed, dms ... lb. .14½- .15¼
triple pressed, dms ... lb. .15½- .16¼

Succinic, bbls., works lb. .70 - .75

Sulfanilic, bbls., works lb. .50 - .55

Sulfanilic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 3.50 - —

Sulfosalicylic, bbls., works lb. .50 - .55

Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., works ton 18.00 - —
66°, cbys., works ton 20.00 - —
fuming, 20%, cbys., works ton 30.00 - —
fuming, 20%, tankcars, works ton 25.00 - —
fuming, 25%, cbys., works ton 35.00 - —
fuming, 25%, tankcars, works ton 30.00 - —
fuming, 30%, cbys., works ton 40.00 - —
fuming, 30%, tankcars, works ton 35.00 - —
fuming, 40%, cbys., works ton 50.00 - —
fuming, 40%, tankcars, works ton 45.00 - —
fuming, 60%, cbys., works ton 70.00 - —
fuming, 60%, tankcars, works ton 65.00 - —

Tannic, USP, bbls., works lb. .70 - .75

Tartaric, USP, bbls., works lb. .58 - .60

Thioglycolic, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Thiosalicylic, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Toluenesulphonic, bbls., works lb. .50 - .55

Trichloroacetic, bbls., works lb. .50 - .55

Undecylenic, dms ..... lb. .70 - .75

Uric, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Vanillic, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Acidol (see Aldol).

Acridine, dms., works lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Acriflavine, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Activated carbon, bbls., works lb. .12 - .13
tankcars, works ..... lb. .10 - —

Adenine, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Adipic, fib. dms., works ..... lb. .30½- —

Aesculin, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Agar, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Alanine, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Albumen, blood, dried, bbls., works lb. .50 - .55
egg, dried, bbls., works lb. .50 - .55

Alcohol, allyl, dms., works lb. .30 - .32

Amyl, c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11 - —

Benzyl, dms., works lb. .20 - .22

Butyl, c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11 - —

Cetyl, dms., works lb. .30 - .32

Diacetone, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11 - —

Ethyl, 190 proof, USP, dms., works gal. .50 - —
tankcars, works ..... gal. .48 - —
200 proof, USP, dms., works gal. .52 - —
tankcars, works ..... gal. .50 - —
denatured, 190 proof, dms., works gal. .48 - —
tankcars, works ..... gal. .46 - —
denatured, 200 proof, dms., works gal. .50 - —
tankcars, works ..... gal. .48 - —

Furfuryl, dms., works lb. .30 - .32

Hexyl, dms., works lb. .30 - .32

Isobutyl, c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11 - —

Isopropyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11 - —

Methyl, dms., works lb. .30 - .32

Methyl amyl, dms., works lb. .30 - .32

Nonyl, dms., works lb. .30 - .32

Octyl, dms., works lb. .30 - .32

Propyl, dms., works lb. .30 - .32

Aldol, dms., works lb. .30 - .32

Aldrin, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Allantoin, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Allethrin, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Allobarbital, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Allyl chloride, dms., works lb. .30 - .32

Allylthiourea, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Alpha-naphthol, crude, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32
refined, bbls., works lb. .35 - .37

Alpha-naphthylamine, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Aluminum acetate, 8%, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32
13%, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Aluminum chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .30 - .32
tankcars, works ..... lb. .28 - —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32
tankcars, works ..... lb. .28 - —
hydrate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Aluminum fluoride, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Aluminum hydroxide, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Aluminum nitrate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Aluminum oleate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Aluminum palmitate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Aluminum phosphate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Aluminum silicate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Aluminum sulphate, commercial, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32
tankcars, works ..... lb. .28 - —
iron free, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32
tankcars, works ..... lb. .28 - —

Aluminum tristearate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Amidopyrine, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Aminoacetic (see Acid, aminoacetic).

Aminoazobenzene, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Aminobenzoic, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Aminoguanidine, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Aminophenol, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Aminopyrine, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Aminosalicylic, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Ammonia, anhydrous, cyls., works lb. .30 - .32
tankcars, works ..... lb. .28 - —

Ammonium acetate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Ammonium alginate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Ammonium benzoate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Ammonium bicarbonate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Ammonium bifluoride, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Ammonium bisulphite, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Ammonium carbonate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Ammonium chloride, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Ammonium citrate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Ammonium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Ammonium hydroxide, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Ammonium lactate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Ammonium linoleate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Ammonium nitrate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Ammonium oleate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Ammonium oxalate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Ammonium palmitate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Ammonium perchlorate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Ammonium persulphate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Ammonium phosphate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Ammonium picrate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Ammonium rhodanate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Ammonium stearate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Ammonium sulfamate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Ammonium sulphate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32
tankcars, works ..... lb. .28 - —

Ammonium sulphide, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Ammonium thiocyanate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Ammonium thioglycolate, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Amphetamine, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32

Amyl acetate, dms., works lb. .30 - .32

Amyl alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).

Amyl benzoate, dms., works lb. .30 - .32

Amyl butyrate, dms., works lb. .30 - .32

Amyl chloride, dms., works lb. .30 - .32

Amyl chloronaphthalene, dms., works lb. .30 - .32

Amyl chlorophenol, dms., works lb. .30 - .32

Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms., works lb. .30 - .32

Amyl cinnamic aldehyde diethyl acetal, dms., works lb. .30 - .32

Amyl cinnamic aldehyde dimethyl acetal, dms., works lb. .30 - .32

Amyl cinnamic alcohol, dms., works lb. .30 - .32

Amyl cinnamic alcohol, dms., works lb. .30 - .32

Amyl cinnamic alcohol

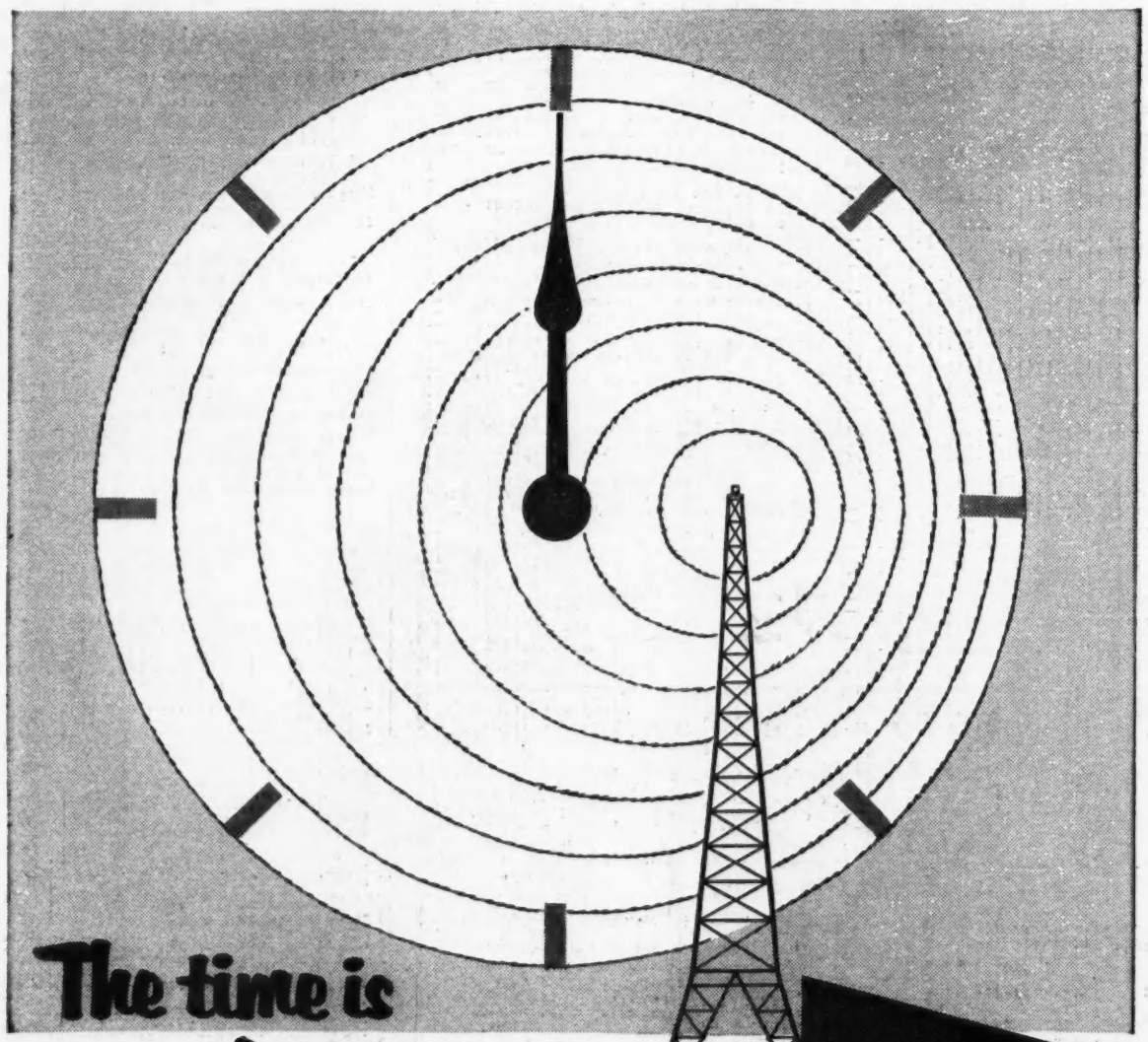
## Acid, Oxalic—Alcohol, Isopropyl

Acid, oxalic, bbls., c.l., works . . lb. .1575- .1590
10,000-lb lots, works . . . . lb. .16 - .1615
smaller lots, works . . . . lb. .17 - .1715
Palm oil, double dist., dms . . lb. .12½- .13
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms., lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, works . . lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. 2.55 - 2.60
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted . . lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis . . . . lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Parachlorobenzoic, 6b dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms . . . . . lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Phenylacetic, bots . . . . . lb. 1.45 - 1.60
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .90 —
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - 7.10
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.90 5.00
NF, 85%, cbys. c.l., works lb. .08 - .08¼
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .08½- .09¼
Picric, NF 300-lb. bbls . . . . . lb .55 —
dms., small . . . . . lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls . . . . . lb .29 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .258 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .263 - —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .19 - .243
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls . . . . . lb. 2.76 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l., works gal. .36 - —
whse. . . . . gal. .504 - —

Acid, ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S. bbls., works . . . . . lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs . . . . . lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tecn., bbls., c.l. . . lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. . . . . lb. .44 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls . . lb. .39 - —
USP, cryst., bbls . . . . . lb. .46 - —
powder, bbls . . . . . lb. .51 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works, lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .82 - .84
Soybean oil, double dist., dms. lb. .14 - .15¼
single, dist., dms . . . . . lb. .13½- .14¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs . . . . lb. .11½- .12¾
single pressed, bgs . . . . . lb. .11 - .12¼
triple-pressed, bgs . . . . . lb. .13¾- .15
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld . . . . . lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works . . . . . ton 16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs 2.30 - 3.10
tanks, works . . . . . ton.20.00 - —
96-100%, tanks, works . . . . ton.21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming, 20% tanks, works ton.22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms . . . . . lb. .10 - .11¼
hydrogenated, dms . . . . . lb. .11 - .12¼

Acid, tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots . . . . . lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. 1.51 - 1.60
tech. dms . . . . . lb. .95 - —
Tartaric USP, dom. 230, 250-lb., dms., c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't . . . . lb. .37½- —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. .38 - —
100-lb. dms . . . . . lb. .39 - —
small dms . . . . . lb. .41 - .47
imported, bgs . . . . . lb. .27 - —
Thioglycolic, redined bgs. cbys., basis 100% . . lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld . . . . . lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .17½- —
Trichloroacetic, bots. . . . . lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2.4.5-T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works . . . lb. 4.30 - —
Undecylenic dms. . . . . lb 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls . . . . . lb. .35 - .40
root, bls . . . . . lb. .45 - .90
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, tech. grade, dms., works, lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .44½- —
l.c.l. works . . . . . lb 45 - .47
tanks works . . . . . lb 43 - —
ACTH, bots . . . . . gm.20.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis, vernalis herb, bls. . . . . lb. .22 - .24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone, see ACTH
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls, lb. 1.95 - 2.00
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms, lb. 2.25 - —
Agaric, white, bls . . . . . lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls . . . . . lb. .25 - .30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 -11.00

Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls., lb. 2.49 - 2.51
powder, bbls . . . . . lb. 2.53 - 2.57
tech., cryst., bbls . . . . . lb. 1.01 - 1.07
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms, l.c.l. . . . . lb. .67 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd . . . lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. . . . . lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .15 - —
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .33¾- .36
tanks, dlvd . . . . . lb. .31 - —
128-132° C., dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .33¾- .36
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¾- —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .43 - —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .40 - —
secondary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E . . . . lb. .24 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E . . . . lb. .21½- —
tertiary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E . . . . lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E . . . . lb. .18 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms . . . . . lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd . . . . . lb. .47½- .49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld . . . . . lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld . . . . . lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd . lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd . . . . . lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd . . . . . lb. .11 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld . . . . . lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld . . . . . lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works . lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .15½- —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .13½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works . . . . . lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .17 - —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .15 - —
Cetyl, extra, 6b., cns., 500-lb lots or more . . lb. .78 - —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. .80 - —
NF, 6b. cns., 140-lb lots or more . . lb. .58 - .62
smaller lots . . . . . lb. .59 - .62
Cinnamic, bots . . . . . lb. 2.25 - 3.20
Decyl, bots . . . . . lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .66½ .71½
tanks, dvld., same basis . . gal. .50½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies . . gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . gal. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis . . . . . gal. .51 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies . . gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . gal. .66½- .71½
tanks, same basis . . . . . gal. .50½- —
SB2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies . . gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . gal. .65 - .70
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .49 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies . . gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb.gal. .48 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies . . gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . gal. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis . . . . . gal. .51 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies . . gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis . . . . . gal. .51 - —
SD29-1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies . . gal. .60½- —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . gal. .64½- .69½
tanks, same basis . . . . . gal. .48½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies . . gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis . . . . . gal. .48 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies . . gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . gal. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis . . . . . gal. .51 - —
SD40, dmes., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies . . gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . gal. .65 - .69
tanks, same basis . . . . . gal. .49 - —
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd . . lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd . . . . . lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd . . . . . lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal.20.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . gal.20.59 -20.64
tanks, same basis . . . . . gal.20.43 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies . . gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis . . . . gal. .48 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., l.c., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal.21.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . gal.21.69 -21.74
tanks, same basis . . . . . gal.21.53 - —
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works . . lb. .29¼- .29½
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .30 - —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. . lb. .2[illegible]¾- —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .28¾- —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .26¼- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works . . . . lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works . . . . . lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .24 - —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .19½- —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd . . . . . lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd . . . . . lb. .24½- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd . . gal. .53½- —
l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . gal. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd . . . . . gal. .41½- —
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd . . . . . gal. .55¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . gal. .60¾- —
tanks, dlvd . . . . . gal. .43¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd . . . . . gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . gal. .63 - —
tanks, dlvd . . . . . gal. .46 - —

The time is exactly 12 noon!

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1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PENNSYLVANIA

Alcohol, lauryl, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots..lb. 2.00 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pentothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms .....lb. 1.57 - 2.15
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .72½- .76
smaller lots, works lb. .77½- .81
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .49½- —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y.. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y.....lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
Industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y...lb. .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .27 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l. works frt. alld..lb. .64½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .76½- —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.2?
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .35 - .50
Allethrin, 100%, dms., frt., alld..lb. 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld.....lb. 28.80 - —
solution, 20%, dms., 100-lb. lots. frt. alld..lb. 6.65 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld.....gal. 6.00 - —
Allspice (see Pimento)
Allyl bromide, cbys., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works.....lb. .52¾- .54¼
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs .....lb. .29 - .32
powdered, cs. .....lb. .39 - .45
Curacao, kgs. .....lb. .50 - .53
Socotrine, kgs .....lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs....lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Alphanaphthol, bbls, frt alld...lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .44 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. fc. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots .....kilo. 250.00 - —
Acetate, bots .....kilo. 250.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.....lb. .20 - .33
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. b. .0385- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0410- .0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works...lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1070- —
solution, 32° cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
Aluminum fluoride, fiber dms., 35c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Formate, basic solution, cbys lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton. 65.00 -85.00
light bgs., dlvd .....lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% $Al_2O_3$, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% $Al_2O_3$ fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb .44 - —
Metal, 99%+ ingots, 10,000-lb lots. frt., alld lb. .20½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots frt., alld., lb. .19¼- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour classified, 6-240 mesh, dms, frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., frt. alld .....lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
238 400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld .....lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¼c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .38 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .59½- —
standard, dms .....lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms.lb. .97½- —
standard, dms .....lb. .68½- —
rubber grade, dms .....lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms ...lb. .54½- —
varnish, standard, dms .....lb. .59 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb. for 100-lb. drm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb drm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns. c.l.....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l .....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —

Aluminum sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.63 - —
ground, bgs., works.....ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works.....ton. 36.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100-lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
USP, gran., dms., works....lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works.....lb. .14 - .16
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots.....oz. 8.00 -10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs.....lb. .65 - .68
Aminoazotoluene, bbls.....lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .47½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.30 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots, dms..lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works..ton. 82.00 - —
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1....lb. .17 - .17½
2 .....lb. .17 - .18
3 .....lb. .17 - .19
4 .....lb. .20 - .21
5 .....lb. .16 - .19
refrigeration tanks, works..ton. 84.00 -84.50
Aqua (29.4%, $NH_3$), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met. area..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis..ton. 86.00 -90.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —

## Alcohol, Lauryl—Ammonium Thioglycollate

Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis..ton. 90.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms.lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. .81 - 1.05
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works....ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse....ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .34½- .38½
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd .....lb. .2035- .2160
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls.....lb. .38 - .39
dms. .....lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms ...lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls .....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, bots., jars .....oz. 4.01 - 4.13
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton. 72.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 86.84 - —
domestic, bgs., western works ton. 64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton. 51.00 - —

Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse .....ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ...ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Salicilate, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works.....lb. .11 - .12
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works.lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens..ton. 44.00 -49.50
synthetic, bgs., c.l., western, works ton. 50.00 -54.50
bulk, works .....ton. 47.00 -49.50
purified, dms., works ...lb. .07½- .08¼
Sulphide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, frt. equald..ton. 240.00 - —
l.c.l., basis 100%, works. ton. 300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....ton. 180.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., basis 100%. lb. 1.70 - 1.98


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Ammonium thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06½- —
Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic dextro, bots. lb.28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
monobasic, dextro, bots. lb.28.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots.lb.28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms. lb.28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., E of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .20 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.10
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .75 - .95
Acethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Angelica root dom. bls. lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls. lb. .40 - .95
Angostura bark, bls lb. .43 - .48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., works, frt alld lb. .20 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Salt dms., frt alld lb. .30 - —
Anise, Balkan, bgs lb. .12 - .12¼
Chinese, star, bgs lb. .87 - .95
Czech, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Anise, Mexican, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Spanish, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Syrian, bgs lb. .13½- .14
Turkish, bgs lb. .13½- .14
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.35 - 2.80
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .26 - —
powdered, dms lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .34½- —
cases, c.l. mines lb. .35 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- .36
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - .39½
Sulphide, 62-64% bgs. dlvd. lb. .38 - .38½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works lb. .43 - .47
t.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
solution, cbys., works lb. .29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic.
Antipyrene NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .18 - .19
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.77.00 - —
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% lb. No prices.
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .70 - .71
root, bls lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .30 - .90
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3R, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 78.00 - —
7D, c.l., (30 tons) mines ton.66.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7RF, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 40.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah ton.34.00 - —
Asphalt, gilsonite, select, 350°F, fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point bgs., c.l., same basis ton.32.00 - —
frt, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank-wagon refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon refinery ton.22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots. oz. 9.35 -10.00
Sulphate, USP, bots. oz. 4.50 - 5.00

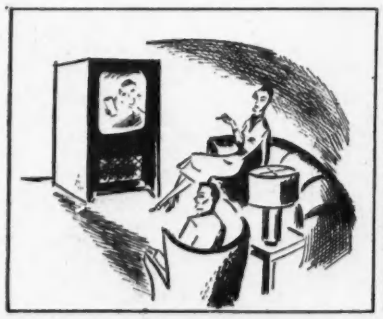
## B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bags lb. .30 - .35
tree bark, bgs. lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100 lb. dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP dms lb 5.25 - 5.27
Barium, carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.85.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton.95.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .34 - .38
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .16 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt, equaid lb. .30 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ton.190.00 -200.00
Iodide bots lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works ton.250.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.260.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs. mines ton.20.00 - —
95-75% bgs. mines ton.20.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton.41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y. ton.60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .32 - .40
root, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works ton.14.00 - —
imported, Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton.65.90 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse. ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse. ton.83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton.64.40 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse. ton.78.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse. ton.81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .49 - .80
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - .010
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
dust dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit. lb. .015 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .020 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .025 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0325- —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .42 - —
Birmingham district gal. .40 - —
Chicago district gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .42 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .41 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .38¾- .39
Pittsburgh district gal. .36½- .40
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .42 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .41 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .42 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equaid. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equaid lb. .21½- .24½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .25½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .72 - .80
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equaid lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots. lb. 1.68 - 2.00
Benzylisoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Berberine bisulphate, cns. lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots. lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls. lb. .32 - .35
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works. lb. .31 - .32½
l.c.l., works. lb. .32 - .33
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib dms., works lb 3.00 - —
custom contract lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sulphate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb 1.05 - —
Beth root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Biotin, cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —


ISCO CHEMICAL SALES AND SERVICE

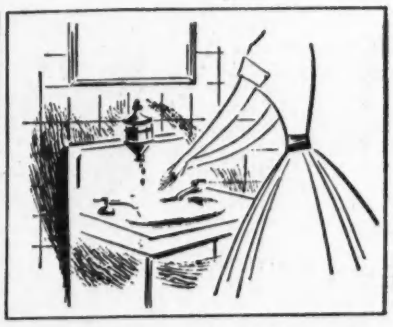
Since 1816

# Where Innis, Speiden Service Helps You!



**Carbonate of Potash**—for the glass in TV tubes or for drugs, soaps, textiles, chemicals, etc. Liquid 47-48%. Hydrated 83-85%. Calcined 99-100%.

**Talc**—for face powder or for paints, paper, plastics, pharmaceuticals, etc. A range of grades for varying applications.



**Caustic Potash**—for soap making, special iron-free grade 45-50%. Other solid and liquid grades for all purposes.

There is no better source for heavy chemicals and white goods than Innis, Speiden! For 137 years this name has been a chemical industry by-word. From ISCO sales offices and stock points throughout the United States you can depend upon prompt shipment and service that follows through. ISCO products are high in quality and backed up by expert assistance on application problems. Your inquiry for full information on ISCO products will receive immediate attention. INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO., INC., 420 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
SALES OFFICES IN BOSTON, CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, AND PHILADELPHIA.

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Aluminum Sulfate • Ammonium Carbonate • Borax • Carbonate of Potash • Casein • Caustic Potash • Chalk • Clays • Glauber's Salt • Magnesite • Magnesium Carbonate • Magnesium Chloride • Muriate of Potash • Silicas • Stearates • Talcs

INNIS ISCO SPEIDEN

Since 1816

Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs. ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
cs, l.c.l. ship't point lb. .20 - .22
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- .22
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, heads, bulk, c.l., works lb .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .10 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs. c.l. works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .1175- —
l.c.l. works lb. .12 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l. works lb. .16 .45
Mineral, bgs. works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry, root bark, bls lb. .32 - .35
root, bls lb. .15 .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls lb. .65 - .70
tree bark bls lb. .40 - .42
Black Indian hemp root, bbls lb. .60 - .61
Blanc fixe dry, by product, bgs. c.l., works ton.106.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.116.50 - —
direct process bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.140.88 -155.00
pulp, 66⅔% bbls. c.l., works ton.84.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton.92.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 5.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .16½- .18
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .53 - .56
Blue, alkali dry, bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.80 - 2.00
toner, bbls. litho flushed same basis lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - .48
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls. same basis lb 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis lb 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstated, PTMA bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - .48
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls, same basis lb. .45 - .48
soluble, bbls, same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .28 - .30½
regular types, dry, bbls, same basis lb. .15 - .33½
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls lb. 3.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.35 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. Tex. (El Paso 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue dyes (see Blue).
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .45 - .48
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .11 - .13
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.70.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitate, (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Bones, raw bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls lb. .65 - .66
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs. c.l., works. ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y., or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00- —
bulk c.l. works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.37.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.88.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.103.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.33.25 - —
powder, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.93.50 - —

Borax, tech., powd., bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. UPS borax $15 per ton higher
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.25 2.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works lb. .85 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works lb. .80 .85
Broomtop, bls lb. .30 .35
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs lb. .13 - —

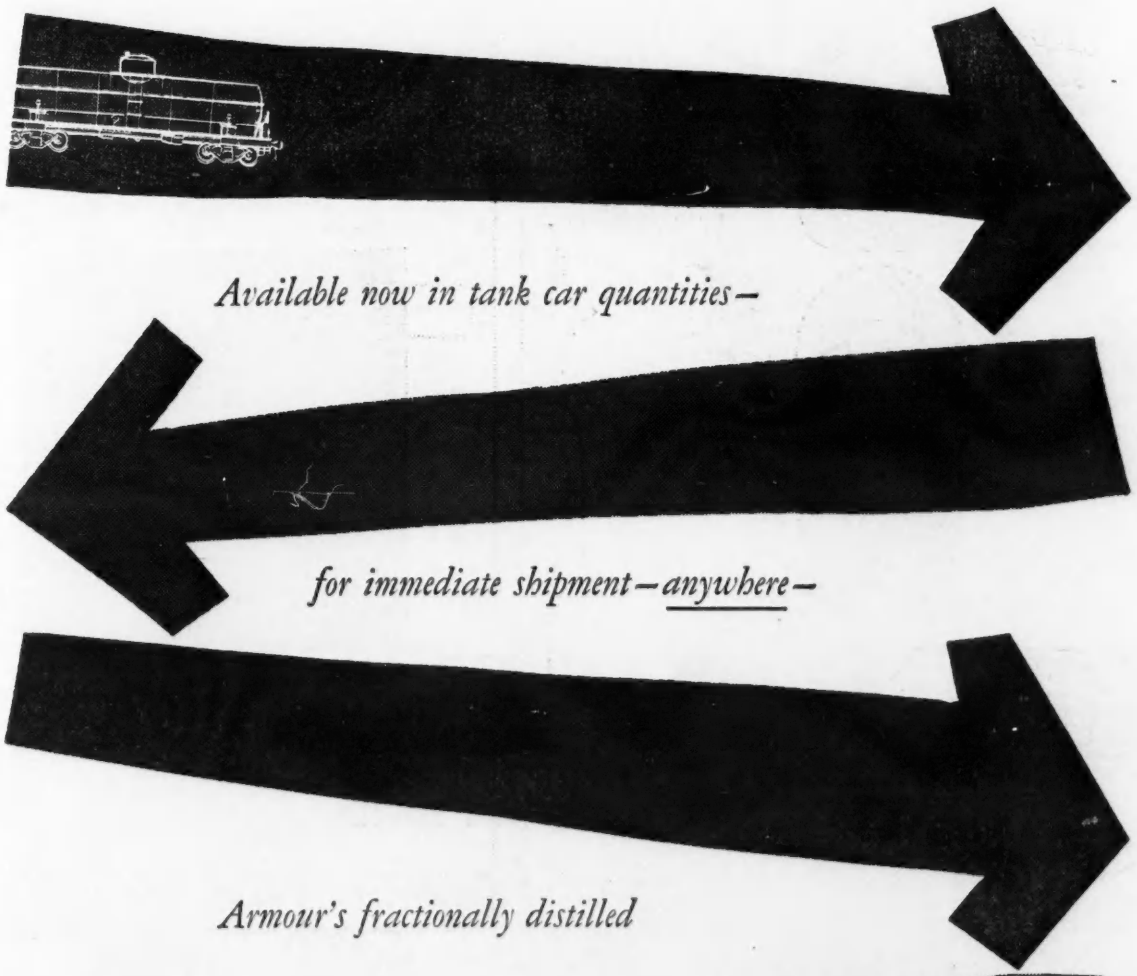
Brown, Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06½
Vandyke, bbls, works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .35
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .30
Bryonia root, bls lb. .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .38 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls lb. .18 - .23
Berries, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Butane, indust, tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).

## Bismuth Chloride—Calamine, USP

Butyl aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20¾- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Ether (see Ether butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms, works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads works lb. 70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms, l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 .27½
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-).
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

## C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 5.56 - 6.75
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.00 - —
Stearate, ton lots lb. 1.42 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.44 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 3.00 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.35 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —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for immediate shipment—anywhere—
Armour's fractionally distilled
High Purity Caprylic Acid

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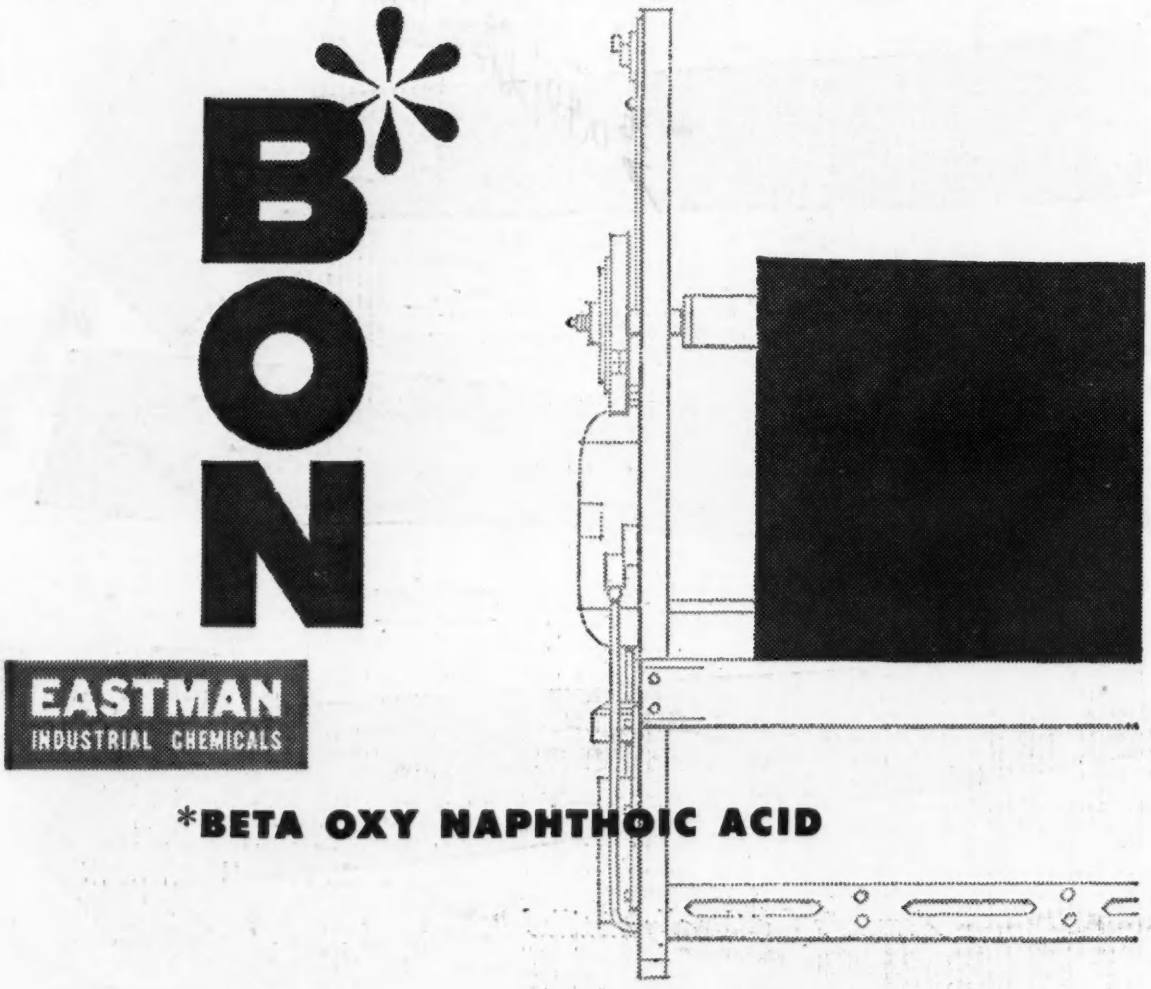
Neo-Fat®8—Armour's fractionally distilled 93% pure caprylic acid—is an excellent raw material for products using caprylic acid or its derivatives. Sodium caprylate, for one, is used extensively as a germicide and antiseptic in athlete's foot ointments and lotions. There are many other applications—in plasticizers for ethyl and nitrocellulose, as a high-boiling solvent, and in the manufacture of essences, synthetic perfumes, flavors, anti-foaming agents, pharmaceuticals. Neo-Fat 8 specifications include a titer of 16°C. max.; iodine value of 1 max.; acid value of 387-392; color (Lov. 5¼") a maximum of 2R/20Y; and moisture and unsaponifiable content 0.2% each max. Write today for complete information and current price quotations.

## Calamus Root—Charcoal

Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs.lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls.....lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works..gram. .80 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram. .90 - .95
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt., alld. on 96 lbs. or over..lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
Bromide, NF, jars.....lb. .90 - .92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls.....lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald....lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .24 - .50
Calcium gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. .65 - .74
USP, bbls., dms lb. .58 - .67
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms.lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works .....lb. 2.20 - 4.00
Hydrochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.21.00 -23.00
100-lb. lots, same basis dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars .....lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .45
Mangenate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.49.25 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted, gram. .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.80.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works .....ton.85.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald lb. .0625- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0675- —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Calcium, phytate, bgs, works....lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works..lb. .27¾- —
Silicate hydrated bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. .....lb. .35 - —
ton lots .....lb. .36 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works.lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works..lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP powd. dms.....lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works..lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1980- .2115
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1660- —
Chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 3.00 - 3.12
natural, USP, powd., 100-lb lots, bbls..lb. .48 - .50
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs..lb. .63 - .65
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .55½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .57 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .58 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .59 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .91 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls .....lb. .25 - .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. .....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. .....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs. .....lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms..lb. 4.25 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms..lb. 4.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls.....gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works..lb. 1.25 - —
steel-dms., same basis.....lb. 1.20 - —
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. competitive points..lb. .0700- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0800- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .0950- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1050- —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .0490- —
Dioxide, industrial, wholesale, cyl..lb. .08 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .1097- .1197
NF, chys.....lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0847- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0897- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .1047- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .1107- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0772- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0822- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs., afloat..lb. 3.40 - —
medium, cs .....lb. 3.10 - 3.15
decorticated, Alleppey, cs....lb. 1.95 Nom.
Guatemalan, cs.....lb. 1.95 - —
Mangalore type, cs.....lb. 1.95 Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Ceylon, bgs.....lb. 1.40 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd..lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gm. .55 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units. .33 - —
Carvol, bots. .....lb. 6.25 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada, bark, bulk.....lb. .35 - .37
Casein, dom., acid-precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .28 - .32
premium bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .36½- .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more, duty paid..lb. .16¼- .16½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J..lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis....lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis....lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
longstick .....lb. .20 - .20½
shortstick, bls.....lb. .18 - .18½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs..lb. .38 - .40
broken, bls.....lb. .36 - .38
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls.lb. .28 Nom.
unscraped, bls.....lb. .27½ Nom.
Saigon, broken, bls.....lb. .51 - —
medium, bls.....lb. .54 - —
thin, bls.....lb. .60 Nom.
Cassia, buds, bgs.....lb. 1.65 Nom.
Fistula, bskts.....lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.160.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ..ton.37.25 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns.....lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns.....lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resublimed dms., works .....lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls.....lb. .70 Nom.
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45
Indian, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., dlvd. lb. .40 - .45
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .53 - .59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .49 - .55
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .43 - .49
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works..lb. .64 - —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works lb. .68 - —
medium viscosity same basis lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
reprocessed, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .52 - .53
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lb. lots or more lb. .50 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% $CeO_2$, fib. dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% $CeO_2$, fib. dms., 50-lb-lots or more lb. 1.60 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works.lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works..lb. 1.85 - 1.95
smaller lots, works ..lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0285- .033
l.c.l., ex whse .....lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs..lb. .90 - 1.00
Roman, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works .....lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works.....lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works..ton.77.00 -88.00
granular, bgs., works .....ton.77.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works .....ton.70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.43.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South .ton.43.50 -53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South.ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ...ton.50.00 -60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South..ton.23.50 - —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Also highly useful as

- PIGMENT AND LAKE INTERMEDIATE
- DYE INTERMEDIATE

SPECIFICATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| Color | Light yellow |
| Melting Point | 216°—220°C. |
| Assay (Titration) | 98.5% min. |

SOLUBILITY, 25°C., in gm./100 gm. solvent

| | |
|---|---|
| Water | Insoluble |
| Acetone | 15.3 |
| Ethanol | 9.4 |
| Ethyl Acetate | 6.8 |
| Benzene | Insoluble |

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KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

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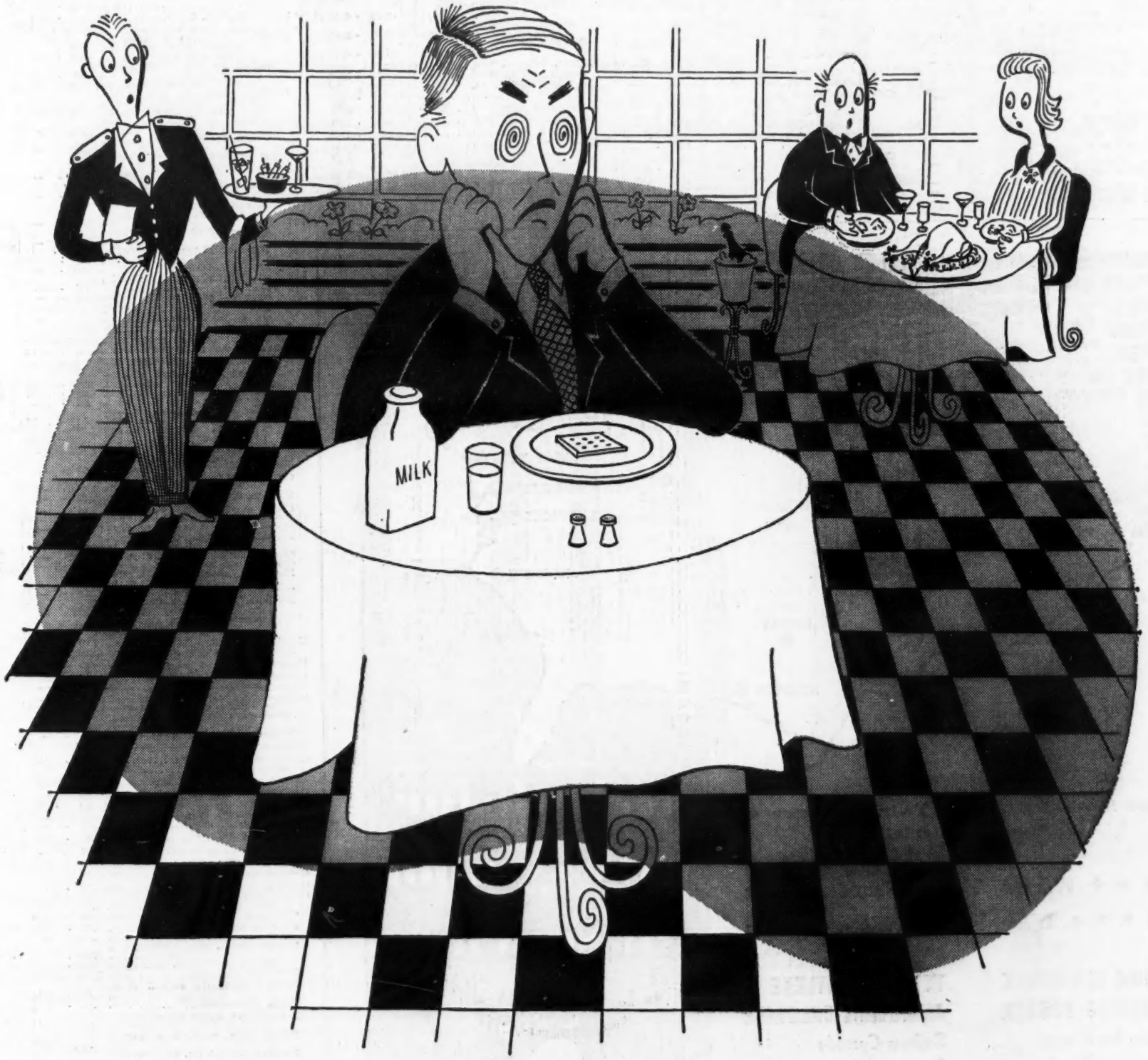
# An antacid maker was enjoying ulcers!

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**Later, he found it was needless. Strong Cobb could handle his production easily, economically—as it does for hundreds of private formula pharmaceutical owners.**

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## Chestnut Extract—Cornsilk

Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543 - —
tanks, works lb. .0425 - .0440
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165 - —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, cns., pails, c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. allowed lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., frt. allowed lb. .76 - .83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. allowed lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .14½ - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l. lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., N. Y. stock points lb. .10¼ - —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
W. of Rockies 100 lbs. 2.82½ - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —

Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - .182
l.c.l., same basis lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll oil, soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
sodium-copper, dms., pails, aqueous sol., 4%, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 3.90 - —
concentrated, dom., 50% dms., works, basis 100% lb. 56.50 -60.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 60.00 -67.00
imported, 60%, dms., basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
75%, dms, basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
90%, dms., basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots. lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs. frt. alld lb. 95 - —
100 lbs. same basis lb. 97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½% bbls. works lb. .08½ - —
cbys. works lb. .10¼ - —
8½%, bbls. works lb. .09 - —
cbys. works lb. .10¾ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots lb. 6.50 - 8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns, 100-oz. lots, oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .52 - .57
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27 - .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls. lb. .28½ - .30
"0000," bgs. lb. .38 - .39
Citral, bots., cns lb. 3.20 - 3.75
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Civet, artificial, bots lb 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots oz. 3.50 - 7.00
Clay, nail dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee ton 10.00 -12.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tennessee ton 19.50 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee ton 25.50 - —

Clay, imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port, long ton 27.00 -30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton 43.00 -45.00
pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports ton 55.00 - —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia ton 54.00 -56.00
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 11.50 -14.50
l.c.l., works ton 35.30 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 8.50 -11.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 13.50 -17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me gross ton 20.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls. lb. 1.62 Nom.
Zanzibar, bls. lb. 1.52 - 1.53
Clover, tops, red, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb. .62 - —
low vis., 80% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
less than 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .43 - —
62% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%, lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%, lb. .43 - —
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis net weight lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, c.l., dlvd., E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis net weight lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20 - —

Prices for technical grades of CMC W. of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. less than dlvd. E. prices.

Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .275 - .3025
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .285 - .3135
tanks, ex-whse. gal. .154 - .165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2850 - .3135
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2950 - .3245
tanks, ex-whse. gal. .1650 - .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.14¾ - —
Carbonate, 48%, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.92¼ - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.10½ - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.52 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .64½ - —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .53¾ - —
Metal, 97.99% kgs., ex-whses lb. 2.40 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¾ - —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. .99¼ - —
Oxide, black, 70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.76 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.57¾ - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .27 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .81¾ - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.28½ - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, USP, gray, bgs lb. .88 - .90
Cocillana bark, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .74 - —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .24
Blue, bls. lb. .19 - .24
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 65.00 -70.00
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .45 - .60
Seed, bgs. lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½ - —
flexible, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls. lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls., to arrive lb. .18 Nom.
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba, balsam, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.75
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l. works lb. .34¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾ - —
Carbonate 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .41 - —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .27½ - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .613 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots lb. .633 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .40¼ - .40¾
Metal, electrolytic lb. .30 - .34½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¾ - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .25¼ - —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works, lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .47½
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .42½ - .49½
Oxychloride, bls., frt. alld lb. .36¼ - .46¾
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½ - —
Stearate, bgs., 5 ton to c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½ - —
ton lots, dlvd lb. .38½ - —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. .39½ - —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.85 -11.00
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.00
CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .1765- .2500
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.10 -17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 26.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 26.40 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms. lb. .1765- .2500
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metro area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton 260.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton 255.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .13 Nom.
Czech, bgs. lb. .07 Nom.
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .05¾ - .06
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08 Nom.
Corn sugar tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 Lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Cornsilk, bls. lb. .14 - .15

**These Stock Points Are Your Assurance of Quality Materials**

• • • • *When You Want Them*
• • • • • *Where You Want Them*

**SODIUM ALUMINATE**
**BLEACHING POWDER**
Sodium Bicarbonate
Ammonium Bicarbonate
Urea

**TRICHLORETHYLENE**
**AMMONIUM CHLORIDE**
Sodium Cyanide
Potassium Cyanide
Copper and Zinc Cyanide

*"Alphanol" 79 (Mixture of Heptanols, Octanols and Nonanols)
*Nonanol (3,5,5-Trimethylhexanol-1)

*ICI Trade Name

*This is only a partial listing of the items we offer. Write for complete product listing.*

...look for this symbol of service

CMC

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**CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO.**
**INCORPORATED**

NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
444 MADISON AVENUE

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF.
369 PINE STREET

Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .24 - .25
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.50 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton 75.00 Nom.
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns lb. 2.94 - 3.15
powd. cans lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .80 - .90
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32 - —
bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .32½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs. lb. .33 - .36
imported, kgs lb. .25 - .26
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .2068- —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis gal. .2970- —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .32
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1325- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1375- —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - .1225
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.25 -11.50
insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .22 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .50 - .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 - .59
Culvers root, bbls lb. .60 - .61
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .14¼- .14½
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .22 Nom.
Syrian, bgs. lb. .17 Nom.
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14¼- .14½
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼- —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 62.50 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .24¾- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .25¼- .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .23¼- .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane CP 2 lb. cycls. works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cycls. works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls. 40 gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

## D

2, 4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - .63
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .67
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls lb. .40 - .45
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - .26
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .29
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .42 - .43
Defluorinated phosphate, 12% P paper bgs. works ton 49.25 - —
18½% P paper bgs., works ton 62.75 -63.75
Rock 14½% P. paper bgs., works ton 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .17 - .20
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .30½- .33
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .30 - .32
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls. lb. .26 Nom.
Desoxyepinedrine hydrochloride dextro, bots lb. 25.00 - —
dextro-laevo, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs. c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots. works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Dianisidin dms lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton 52.00 -55.00
California ton 42.00 -45.00
l.c.l. ex whse ton 85.00 -90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton 65.00 - —
California ton 53.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 95.00 -100.00
Atlantic coast ton 95.00 -100.00
imported, Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .92 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .93¾- —
tanks, works lb. .91 - —

Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .35¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - .34¼
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .81¼- .82¾
l.c.l., works lb. .82¼- .83¾
tanks, works lb. .80 - .81
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .71 - —
Dibutylamine dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36¾- .38¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .39¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¾- —
tanks, works lb. .66½- —
Dichloroaniiin, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms, c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —

Diethyl maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
Diethylaniiin, dms lb. .48 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l lb. .30½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19¼- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —

Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 115.00 -150.00
1 kilo lot kilo. 135.00 -150.00
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. 1.03 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 6.50 - 8.00
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .31¾- .42
Oleate, dms lb. .28½- .29½
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .26½
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .77½- —
tanks, works lb. .74¾- —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms, works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk. gram. .17 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms. lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dvld lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l dlvd. E lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd., E lb. .33 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —


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*now available in quantity . . . for use in nickel or monel pipes and valves*

Now you may have it immediately . . . bromine with less than *30 parts per 1,000,000 of water*, unusually low chlorine content, too! This new extra-dry bromine will not corrode nickel or monel materially, thus eliminating need for glass pipes or valves.

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BASIC MANUFACTURERS OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

## Di-isopropylamine—Dyes, Coaltar, General Use, No. 1085

Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .49¼- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .50¾ —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .13 - —
natural, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.50 5.90
Chloroacetal dms. c.l. works lb. .53 —
t.c.l. works lb. .55 —
tanks works lb. .51 —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 2.25 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼ —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.31¾- —
t.c.l. works lb. 1.32¾- —
tanks, works lb. 1.30 —
Sulphate 55 gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. 15 —
t.c.l. works lb. .16 —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine 25-40% dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 .38
t.c.l. works basis 100% lb. .37½ .38½
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 —
Dimethylaniliin, dms., c.l. frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
t.c.l. frt alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100% lb. .54 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .52¼- —
Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Dinitroaniiin dms. frt equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms. lb. .20 - —
purified, dms. lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
t.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene oily dms. lb. .10 - —
refined, dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms. c.l. works lb. .44¾- —
t.c.l. works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Phthalate dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .38¾- .41¾
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .39¾- .42¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .37 - .40
Diorthotolyiguanidin, dms. ton lots, dlvd lb. .54 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .55 - —
Dioxane, dms. c.l. works lb. .28¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs. c.l., works lb. .34 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
t.c.l. works gal. .50 - —
ex-whse. gal. .68 - —
steam dist. dms., c.l. works, South gal. .63 - .72
dlvd., N. Y. gal. .82 - .86
tanks, works, South gal. .50 - .60
Diphenyl, bbls, c.l. works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms. c.l. works lb. .51¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
tech, tanks, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .44½- —
smaller lots lb. .45½- —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾- .17
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Di-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, d m s., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls. lb. .26 - .28
imp., cut, bls lb. .26 - .28
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls lb. .11 -.13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
reeds, cs lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns lb. 35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5 cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 9, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7 cns lb. 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10 cns lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb. 15.45 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
20 Chrysoidine Y lb. .74 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .90 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange II extra, conc. lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.08 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .81 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .55 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .66 - —
176 Fast red A, conc lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc. lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .78 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .89 - —
248 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.06 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .95 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc. lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.82 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .69 - —
406 Blue 2B extra, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .98 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B, conc. lb. 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.50 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89 - —
593 Green BY, conc. lb. .72 - —
596 Yellow Brown K extra lb. .83 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine, conc. lb. 1.61 - —
655 Auramine, conc. lb. 2.04 - —
657 Victoria Green sml. cryst. lb. 1.70 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant Blue, E lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.58 - —
720 Chrome blue, BBG lb. 1.88 - —
729 Victoria blue, B, conc. lb. 2.79 - —
749 Rhodamine B, extra lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast. yellow, NNL, conc., 175% lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T, extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - —
865 Nigrosine, WSJ lb. .75 - —
922 Methylene blue, ZX lb. 1.55 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon, GXCF, grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin, red S, cnc lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone, blue, B lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone, green, G lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin, blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange, GFD, single paste lb. 2.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene, dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green N, double paste lb. 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue BLNS double paste lb. 1.96 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste, lb. .26 - —
double paste lb. 3.35 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracene, brown, PGN, lb. 2.30 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown, 2B lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L lb. 1.45 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA, lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc. lb. 1.58 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.33 - —

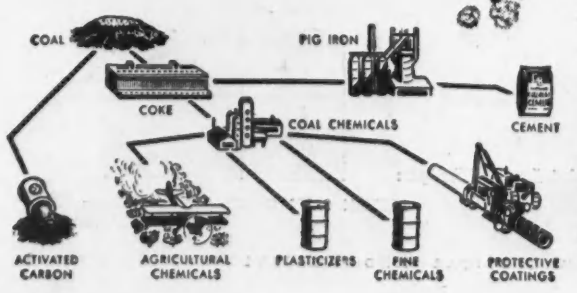
Point of Integration—

for a Bridge and a Bug Killer

A few hours ago, this incandescent cascade of coke was 18 tons of bituminous coal. Until we put the heat on it in one of Pittsburgh's 140 coke ovens, it held a tight grip (dating back to the dinosaurs!) on chemicals for a new Pittsburgh insecticide and the basic ingredients for building a steel and concrete bridge . . . to name just a few of Pittsburgh's coal-derived products.

Highly diversified production? Sure, but completely integrated too. For the steady growth of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company has always followed the natural flow of integrated production.

Today, in our 25th Anniversary Year, the operation of each of Pittsburgh's ten divisions is meshed in one highly coordinated production pattern. The company's customers, perhaps more than anyone else, know the ultimate benefits of this unique production position: Assured product quality and dependable, continuing supplies . . . because Pittsburgh is *basic*.




WAD 4403 B

PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL CO.
Grant Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

*facts* you may want to know about—

# Magnesium Trisilicate

Foremost American Producer

Mallinckrodt, one of the first American producers of pharmaceutical grades of magnesium trisilicate, began manufacturing this valuable antacid in 1937 and is today among the foremost domestic producers.

Dependably Uniform

Of special value to pharmaceutical manufacturers is the high degree of lot-to-lot uniformity of Mallinckrodt magnesium trisilicate, not only in chemical composition but also in moisture content, particle size distribution, and bulk. Mallinckrodt magnesium trisilicate fully meets U.S.P. requirements.

Forms Available

To fit both tableting and suspension needs Mallinckrodt magnesium trisilicate is supplied in the following forms:

Magnesium Trisilicate U.S.P. Powder
Magnesium Trisilicate U.S.P. Bulky
Magnesium Trisilicate U.S.P. Super Bulky

Important Properties

***Important Properties—Typical Values***

| | Powder | Bulky | Super Bulky |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bulk—Approx. fl. oz./lb. . . . | 45 | 75 | 130 |
| Approx. Particle Size Distribution* | | | |
| less than 5 microns . . . . | 15% | 50% | 65% |
| 5-10 microns . . . . . | 10% | 30% | 15% |
| 10-20 microns . . . . . | 35% | 10% | 15% |
| 20-40 microns . . . . . | 40% | 10% | 5% |
| *Determined by sedimentation methods. | | | |
| Adsorptive power— mg. methylene blue/gram . . . | not less than 100 | not less than 200 | about 150 |
| Acid consuming capacity— cc. N/10 HCl/gram . . . . . | 140-160 | 140-160 | 140-160 |

Companion Products

For alkaline mixtures containing magnesium trisilicate, Mallinckrodt also supplies top-quality companion products such as Magnesium Carbonate U.S.P., Calcium Carbonate U.S.P. and Bismuth Subcarbonate U.S.P.

Samples and prices will be supplied on request. For technical information write for Magnesium Trisilicate Data Unit X-212.

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS

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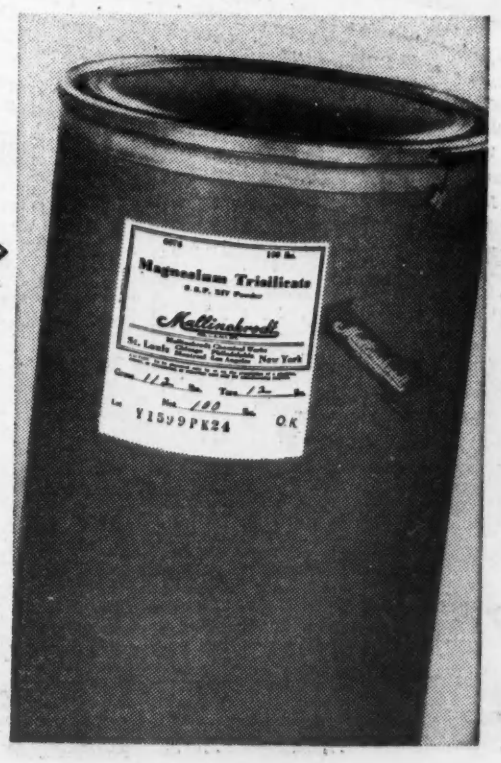
**BISMUTH SALTS • IODIDES • THEOPHYLLINE U.S.P. • CALCIUM GLUCONATE U.S.P. • VITAMINS • MERCURIALS • PHENOBARBITAL U.S.P. •**

Mallinckrodt®

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CHEMICALS FOR THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY • SINCE 1867 •



## Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Oil-Soluble—Fluorspar

**Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black blue No. 550 | lb. | .81 | — |
| Jet, No. 851 | lb. | .89 | — |
| Brown R, conc. | lb. | 1.72 | — |
| Orange R, brilliant | lb. | .90 | — |
| Red 4 B, conc. | lb. | 1.37 | — |
| Yellow C | lb. | 1.18 | — |
| FN, conc. | lb. | 1.22 | — |

**Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms, sellers' works:—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auramine, O | lb. | 1.85 | — |
| Black, basic blue | lb. | 1.21 | — |
| Jet | lb. | 1.21 | — |
| Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc. | lb. | 1.71 | — |
| Brown Bismarck, R, conc. | lb. | .86 | — |
| Chrysodine, R, extra | lb. | .60 | — |
| Y, extra | lb. | .64 | — |
| Fuchsine, conc. | lb. | 3.08 | — |
| Green, malachite, conc. | lb. | 2.10 | — |
| Rhodamine, B | lb. | 4.33 | — |
| Safranine, Y, conc. | lb. | 2.90 | — |
| Violet, methyl, B | lb. | 1.10 | — |

**Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Azo rubine B, extra, conc | lb. | 1.04 | — |
| Black, acid blue B, extra | lb. | .86 | — |
| Fast light, 3 G, extra | lb. | 2.04 | — |
| Methanil, conc | lb. | .91 | — |
| Orange Acid, Y, conc. | lb. | .47 | — |
| Scarlet, croceine, MOO | lb. | 1.45 | — |
| Yellow azo-, conc | lb. | .90 | — |

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

## E

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Echinacea root, bls | lb. | .90 | Nom. |
| **Egg albumen (see Albumen).** | | | |
| Yolk, dried, dom., bbls | lb. | 1.10 | - 1.12 |
| Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid | lb. | No stocks. | |
| tanners, bbls | lb. | .06 | - .06½ |
| Elder flowers, bright, bls | lb. | .30 | - .40 |
| Elecampane root, bls | lb. | .23 | - .25 |
| Elm bark, grinding, bls | lb. | .28 | - .29 |
| powd., bbls., bxs | lb. | .46 | - .47 |
| select, bundles | lb. | .60 | - .61 |
| Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots., | oz. | 35.00 | -42.85 |
| Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots | oz. | .98 | - 1.00 |
| hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots | oz. | .92 | - — |
| Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots | oz. | .75 | - — |
| Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots | oz. | .72 | - — |
| powd., tins, 100-oz. lots | oz. | .73 | - — |
| Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .38¾ | - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .39½ | - — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .37 | - — |
| Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams | gram. | .45 | - .55 |
| Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. | | 2.15 | - — |
| l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 2.90 | - 3.15 |
| USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. | | 2.35 | - — |
| l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal | 100 lbs. | 3.10 | - — |
| smaller lots | 100 lbs. | 3.35 | - — |
| Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst | kilo | 150.00 | - — |
| Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined | lb. | 2.75 | - 3.10 |
| Eserine, bots | oz. | 45.00 | -50.00 |
| Salicylate USP, bots | oz. | 32.50 | -34.00 |
| Sulphate, bots | oz. | 34.50 | -35.50 |

**Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butyl, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .31½ | - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .32 | - — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .30 | - — |

**Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dichloroethyl refd., dlvd. dms., c.l., E | lb. | .14 | - .14½ |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .15 | - .16 |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .13 | - — |
| technical, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .13 | - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .13½ | - — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .12 | - — |
| Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms | lb. | .37 | - — |
| anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns | lb. | .89 | - — |
| ½ lb cns | lb. | .97 | - — |
| ¼ lb cns | lb. | 1.05 | - — |
| solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .15¾ | - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .16¾ | - — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .13¾ | - — |
| synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .1575 | - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .1675 | - — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .1375 | - — |
| Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .0675 | - .0850 |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .0750 | - .0936 |
| tanks, dlvd | lb. | .05 | - .075 |
| Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots | lb. | 1.28 | - 1.35 |
| Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals | bot. | 1.12 | - — |
| 75 cc. hospitals | bot. | 1.56 | - — |

**Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | lb. | .12¾ | - — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .13¾ | - — |
| tanks, frt. alld | lb. | .11 | - — |
| 95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .13 | - — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .13¾ | - — |
| tanks, frt. alld | lb. | .11¼ | - — |

**Ethyl acetate, nat., fermentation, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | lb. | .13¼ | - — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld | lb. | 14 | - — |
| tanks, frt. alld | lb. | .11¼ | - — |
| NF, dms., frt. alld | lb. | .24 | - .25 |
| synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .12¾ | - — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .13½ | - — |
| tanks, dlvd | lb. | .11 | - — |
| 95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .13 | - — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .13¾ | - — |
| tanks, dlvd | lb. | .11¼ | - — |
| 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .13¼ | - — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .14 | - — |
| tanks, dlvd | lb. | .11½ | - — |
| Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .53 | - — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .56½ | - — |
| Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works | lb. | .43½ | - — |
| less than truckload, works | lb. | .44 | - — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .42 | - — |
| **Aminobenzate, USP (see Benzocaine)** | | | |
| Benzoate, cns., dms | lb. | .74 | - .80 |
| Bromide, tech., 98%, dms | lb. | .43 | - .47 |
| Butyrate, works | lb. | .80 | - 1.02 |
| **Carbamate (see Urethane).** | | | |
| Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works, | lb. | .18 | - .20 |
| cyls., c.l., same basis | lb. | .20 | - .22 |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .10 | - — |
| USP, bbls., cyls | lb. | .22 | - .24 |
| Cinnamate, cns | lb. | 2.28 | - 2.53 |
| Formate, dms | lb. | .60 | - — |
| Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots | lb. | 3.90 | - 4.40 |
| Iodide, bots., works | lb. | 4.13 | - — |
| Lactate, dms., works | lb. | .47½ | - — |
| Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works | lb. | .50 | - — |
| less than truckload, works | lb. | .50½ | - — |
| **Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).** | | | |
| Oenanthate, dms | lb. | 1.00 | - 1.50 |
| Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | No prices. | |
| **Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).** | | | |
| Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate). | | | |
| 40% available SiO, dms., works, | lb. | .60½ | - — |

**Ethylaiphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine).**
**Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-) Ethylaniline (see Monoethylaniline).**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l | lb. | .14 | - .20¼ |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .15 | - .21¼ |
| tanks | lb. | .13 | - .18½ |
| Ethylbutylketone, dms., c.l., works, | lb. | .33½ | - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .34 | - — |
| tanks | lb. | .32 | - — |
| Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, works | lb. | .70 | - — |
| smaller lots, works | lb. | .72 | - .80 |
| vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works | lb. | .65 | - — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .67 | - .75 |
| Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .11¾ | - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .12¾ | - — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .10 | - — |
| **Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb. higher.** | | | |
| Oxide, cyls., c.l., works | lb. | .26 | - — |
| l.c.l. works | lb. | .27 | - — |
| tanks, dlvd E | lb. | .19 | - — |
| **Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).** | | | |
| Ethylenediamine, 85-86%, basis 100% dms., c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .46 | - — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .47 | - — |
| tanks, dlvd. E | lb. | .44 | - — |
| Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, | lb. | .18¾ | - — |
| l.c.l. same basis | lb. | .19¾ | - — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .17 | - — |
| Monobutylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .21½ | - — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .22½ | - — |
| tanks, dlvd E | lb. | .20 | - — |
| Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .20 | - — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .21 | - — |
| tanks, dlvd. E | lb. | .18½ | - — |
| Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .18¼ | - — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .19¼ | - — |
| tanks, dlvd. E | lb. | .16½ | - — |
| Monomethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .21½ | - — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .22½ | - — |
| tanks, dlvd. E | lb. | .20 | - — |
| Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .28¾ | - — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .29¾ | - — |
| tanks, dlvd. E | lb. | .27 | - — |
| Monostearate, dms. | lb. | .30 | - .31 |
| Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt alld., E. Miss | lb. | .42 | - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .43 | - — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .40 | - — |
| Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots | oz. | 11.85 | - — |
| **Ethylorthotoluidin (see Monoethylorthotoluidin).** | | | |
| Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots | lb. | 6.75 | - 7.30 |
| smaller lots | lb. | 7.35 | - 7.40 |
| Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms | lb. | 1.45 | - 1.75 |
| Eucalyptus leaves, bls | lb. | .10 | - .11 |
| Eugenol, pure, USP, bots | lb. | 2.85 | - 3.65 |
| Euphorbia herb, bls | lb. | .15 | - .16 |

## F

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works | ton. | 20.00 | -22.00 |
| Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works | ton. | 11.75 | -12.50 |
| Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works | ton. | 20.00 | -22.00 |
| bulk, c.l., works | ton. | 18.00 | -20.00 |
| Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs | lb. | .17 | - .17½ |
| French, bgs. | lb. | .34 | - — |
| Syrian, light, bgs | lb. | .31 | - .31½ |
| Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs | lb. | .06½ | - .07 |
| Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate) | | | |
| Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate) | | | |
| Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate) | | | |
| Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite) | | | |
| Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate ferric) | | | |
| Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms | lb. | .88 | - .97 |
| Fir, balsam, Canada, cns | gal. | 32.00 | -33.00 |
| Oregon, bbls. | gal. | 3.25 | - 3.30 |
| Fishberries, bgs | lb. | .17 | - .21 |
| **Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).** | | | |
| Fishmeal, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bulk, Balto area | ton. | 135.60 | - — |
| Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto area | ton. | 129.60 | - — |
| Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine | ton. | 60.00 | - — |
| ceramic grade, 93-96% $CaF_2$, grd., bulk, mine, c.l | ton. | 57.50 | - — |
| 85-92% $CaF_2$, grd., bulk, mine, | ton. | 47.00 | - — |
| metallurgical grade, briquetts, pellets, 65%, $CaF_2$, bulk, works | ton. | 34.00 | - — |
| lump, 59-65% effective $CaF_2$, bulk, mine, c.l | ton. | 40.00 | - — |
| washed gravel, 59-60% effective $CaF_2$, bulk, mine, c.l | ton. | 40.00 | - — |
| 60-65% effective $CaF_2$, bulk, mine | ton. | 40.00 | -41.00 |
| 65-70% effective $CaF_2$, bulk, mine, c.l | ton. | 42.00 | - — |
| 70% or better, effective $CaF_2$, bulk, mine, c.l | ton. | 43.00 | - — |

BAGPAK
makes a
bagful!
2- to 6-wall bags, complete size ranges, all standard total basis weights to meet all standard strength requirements, in any of the following types: SEWN VALVE • SEWN VALVE WITH TUCK-IN SLEEVES • SEWN VALVE WITH BAGPAK SLEEVES • OFFSET-SEWN FOR POST-HARDENING MATERIALS • CUSHION STITCH VALVE (no wax dipping necessary) • SEWN OPEN MOUTH (sewn through tape) • CUSHION STITCH OPEN MOUTH (tape over the needle holes) • PASTED VALVE • PASTED OPEN MOUTH • SELF-OPENING WITH SIFT-PROOF BOTTOMS • INSULATION BAGS • 2- to 10-lb. CONSUMER UNITS • BALER BAGS FOR CONSUMER UNITS • We manufacture our own natural kraft paper and any colors required; also all special protective papers.
BAGPAK ALSO FURNISHES BAG CLOSING MACHINES. FOR DETAILS ABOUT BAGS OR MACHINES, WRITE TO DEPARTMENT O-3
BAGPAK DIVISION, INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY, 220 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17,
International Paper COMPANY
BAGPAK DIVISION

Formaldehyde, NF (inhibited), dms., c.l., E., works..lb. .066 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....lb. .071 - —
tanks, E. works.....lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works..lb. .0395- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton.38.50 - —
Illinois mines .....ton.37.20 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne.....ton 2.00 - 4.00
imported bgs. c.i .....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .108 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- .17¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- .18
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .45 - —

## G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld .....lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .20 - .25
Gammapicoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1285- .138
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .1062
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .1125- .1150
Penn., western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1275- .129
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane, tanks..gal. .0550- —
Gelatin, edible pure, (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, c.l.....lb. .57 - —
150 Bloom test, c.l. .....lb. .65 - .66
200 Bloom test, c.l.....lb. .71 - .72
225 Bloom test, c.l. .....lb. .74 - .75
275 Bloom test, c.l.....lb. .82 - .85
silver label, imp., cs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Geisemium root, bls .....lb. .26 - .27
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls. bxs .....lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.70
standard, cns., dms.....lb. .60 - .75
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.80
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African roots, bots..lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls..lb. 5.00 -12.75
Root, African, bls.....lb. .15½- —
Cochin, unbleached, bgs.....lb. .18½- —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Nigerian, split, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Ginseng root, cs .....lb.16.50 -17.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. see Sodium sulphate)
Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .28 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .21½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
185 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
renderers' 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .22 - —
150 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
190 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 - .29½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41 - .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .42 - .45
Hide glue l.c.l prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd..lb. .33½- .33¾
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd..lb. .30½- .31
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .43¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .43½- —
refined BP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .45⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .46⅜- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .45⅜- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .44 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .43⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44⅜- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .43⅜- —
Glycine, USP (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30% dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .19 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots..oz.22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.20.00 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.80 - 2.83
powd., bxs .....lb. 3.10 - 3.15
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .32½- .33
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. 21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .03⅝- —
house .....lb. .04½- —
white, choice .....lb. .05¾- —
yellow .....lb. .04⅜- —

Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 5 to 30%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .37 - .38
31-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .37 - .39
50-60%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .17¼
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .93 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld ... lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Paris (see Paris green.
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls .....lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls.....lb. 1.71 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Pigment B, kegs.....lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls .....lb. .38 - .40
Guaiac resin, NF, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs.....lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins .....lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms.....lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd., cs .....lb. 2.00 - —
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs .....lb. .85 - .65
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs.....lb. .13½- .15
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. .19 - .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld ... lb. .80 - —
smaller lots same basis lb .82 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1 bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
No. 2 bgs. .....lb. .15 - .17
No. 3 bgs. .....lb. .12 - .14
Manila, C, bgs. .....lb. .31 - .33
CBB, bgs. .....lb. .22 - .23
DBB, bgs. .....lb. .16½- .18
DK, bgs. .....lb. .13 - .15
dust, bgs. .....lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs. .....lb. .14½- .16
ws, bgs. .....lb. .27 - .35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. .lb. .16½- .19
nubs, bgs. .....lb. .27 - .32
seeds, bgs. .....lb. .13 - .18
sorts, bgs. .....lb. .15 - .18
Pontianak, chips, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
nubs, bgs. .....lb. .30 - .32
Dammar, Batavia, A/E bgs...lb. .24 - .26
dust, bgs. .....lb. .14 - .16
E., bgs. .....lb. .18 - .20
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .12 - .14
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10
black, bold bgs.....lb. .14½- .16
unscraped, bgs .....lb. .12 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs .... lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs. .....lb. .19 - .20

## Formaldehyde—Gum, Scammony

Gum, dammar Singapore, No. 1 bgs. lb. .35 - .38
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs. .....lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs .....lb. .14 - .16
seeds, bgs. .....lb. .18 - .20
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill. Ind. Ky., Mich. Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .14 - .14¼
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l. dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc lb. .14 —
Euphorbium, cs. .....lb. .55 - .60
Galbanum, cs .....lb. .75 .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
powd., bbls .....lb. .90 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs .....lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs .....lb. .31 .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .30 - .35
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .22 - .23
Kauri, bgs. .....lb. .30 - .50
Kino, cs .....lb. 1.50 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs.....lb. .30 - .32
Mastic, cs .....lb. 2.00 2.10
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .30 - .40
Olibanum siftings, cs.....lb. .14 - .22
tears cs.....lb. .26 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca)
Rosin (see R)
Sandarac, cks. .....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Scammony, cs. .....lb. 1.50 1.55

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## Gum, Sterculia—Kaolin

Gum, sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs ..... lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs ..... lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No. 2, cs ..... lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No 3, cs ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs ..... lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge, Kan. ton. 19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald. ton. 18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald. ton. 16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge Iowa, frt equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ton. 14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y. ton. 14.40 - —
Imported, English, paper bgs., ex dock ton. 48.00 - —
ex warehouse ton. 53.00 -56.00

## H

Hawthorn berries, bgs ..... lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns ..... lb. 3.10 - 3.45
Helonias root, bls ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls ..... lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls ..... lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs ..... lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs ..... lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls ..... lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs ..... lb. .35 - .45
Hematine extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Henna leaves, bls ..... lb. .18 - .20
powd., bbls., bgs ..... lb. .26 - .28
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .12 - —
group 3, tanks ..... gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms ..... lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .40¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .145 - .149
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms ..... lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., dlvd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo. 450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo. 80.00 -85.00
1-8 kilo lots works ..... kilo. 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.75 -14.00
Hydrochloride, bots ..... oz. 20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots ..... oz. 13.00 -14.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Hops, NF, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls ..... lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls ..... lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots ..... oz. 29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots ..... oz. 29.50 -31.00
Sulphate, bots ..... oz. 35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine 10-grain bots ..... bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85%, same basis ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydroturamide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide USP bbls. dlvd lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .208 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .213 - —
tanks ..... lb. .201 - —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast 1c per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photogrd., bbls. dms. lb. .88 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .78 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns ..... lb. 5.35 - 5.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots ..... oz. 15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots ..... oz. 16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots ..... oz. 12.00 -13.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .36
Leaves, bgs ..... lb. .50 - .51

## I

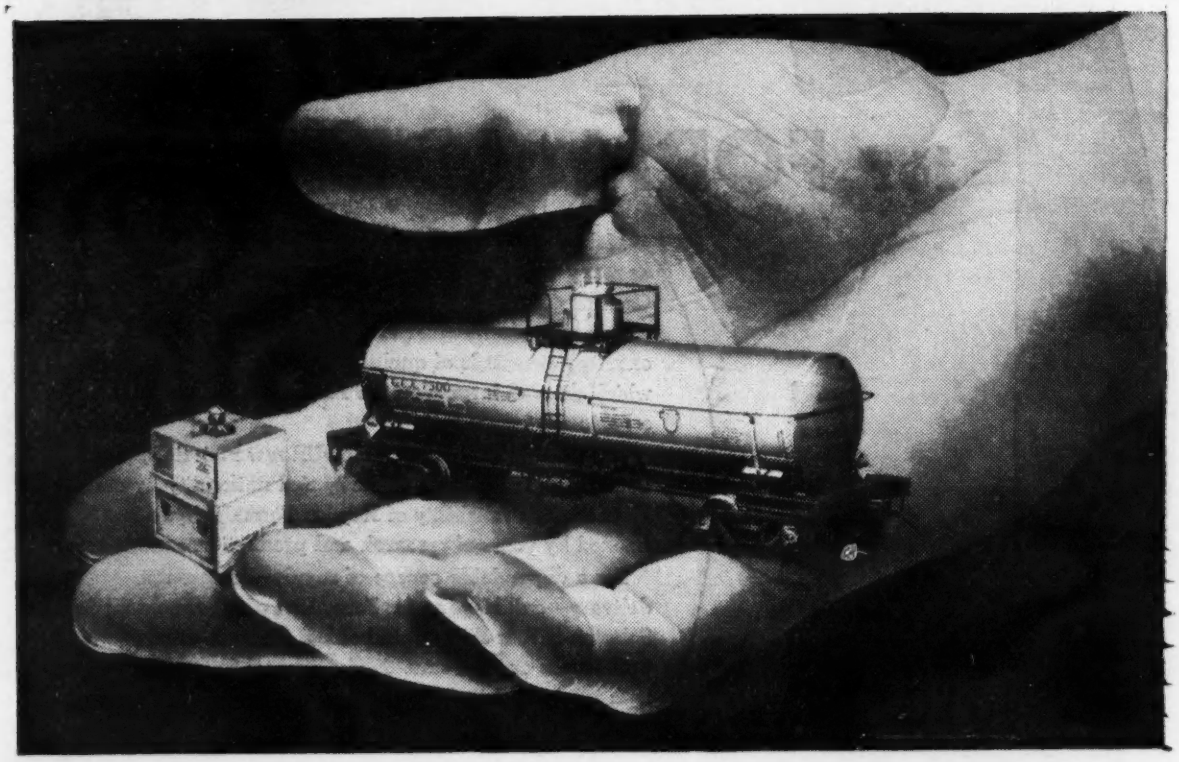
Iceland moss, bgs ..... lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms ..... lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indol, CP bots ..... lb. 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.75
bots., dlvd ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs ..... lb. 1.84 - 2.04
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms. lb. 6.50 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs ..... lb 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cns ..... lb. 4.00 - 8.25
Beta, cns ..... lb. 4.30 -11.25
Methyl, dms., cns ..... lb. 4.15 - 6.75
Ipecac root, bgs ..... lb. 5.60 - 6.00
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Iron acetate liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP, IX, cbys ..... lb. .16 - —
dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots ..... lb. 13.00 -14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., indust., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.75
USP, dms., works lb. .07½- .09
solut., 42° Be, basis 100%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 -10.75
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms ..... lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb 2.80 - —
Iodide bgs ..... lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms ..... lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Reduced, NF, kgs ..... lb. .90 - .95
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼- —
Stearate, dms., c.l ..... lb. .37 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .38 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 31.00 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms ..... lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, N.F., gran., dms lb. .55 - .60
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms ..... lb. .25½- .28½
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Isoborneol, cns ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns ..... lb. .65 - .95
Formate, dms ..... lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .75 - .97
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11¼- —
Methacrylate, dms., works ..... lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works ..... lb. .50 - —
Isoeugenol, cns ..... lb. 3.65 - 3.95
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 26.50 -34.00
smaller lots ..... kilo. 28.00 -35.00
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isopentane, dms., works ..... lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22¼- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-)
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
Isoquinolin, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - 1.25

## J

Jaborandi leaves, bls ..... lb. .17 - .18
Jalap root, NF, bls ..... lb. .38 - .42
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .45 - .55
Juniper berries, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .17
Tar, NF, dms ..... lb. .42 - .50

## K

Kamala, powd., cns ..... lb. .60 - .65
Kava Kava root, bls ..... lb. .30 - .32
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd., fib. dms ..... lb. .08 - .16¼
colloidal, fib, dms ..... lb. .15 - .15½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HYDROFLUORIC, ANHYDROUS
HYDROFLUORIC, AQUEOUS
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FLUOSULFONIC
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Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks, gal. .08875- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .144 - .148
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .0970- .1013
N. Y. Harbor, 42-44 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1075- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0875- .095
Penn, Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1123- .1193
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .08 - .09
ton 95.00 -105.00

## L

Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .38½- .48½
USP, anhydrous, dms., works lb. .35½- .36½
hydrous, dms., works lb. .34½- .35½
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .10⅝- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Laurel berries, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls lb. .09½- .10
Portuguese, bls lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bls lb. .13 - .14
Yugoslavian, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .72 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran. bbls lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V. jars lb. 3.32 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26.5% dms lb. .32½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .1350- —
St. Louis lb. .1330- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .34¼- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .34¾- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .35¼- —
200-2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l. lb. .1464- —
l.c.l. lb. .1565- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, bbls. lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .29¾- —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .22¾- —
60% PbO, dms, works lb. .31¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .45 - .47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% $Pb_3O_4$, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
97% $Pb_3O_4$, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
98% $Pb_3O_4$, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots lb. .54 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .59 - —
ton lots lb. .46 - —
less ton lots lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Lead blue; Lead white; basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb dms lb. .15¼- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .20½- —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15 - .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .18¾
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works, lb. .15½- .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- .19
unbleached c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .18
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .21¼- .40
powd., bbls lb. .31¾- .50
Root, bls. lb. .05½- .06
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .50 - .55
powd., bbls lb. .13 - .13¼
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton 14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton 12.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton 11.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton 11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton 11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton 12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas ton 14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton 10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton 10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va ton 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton 10.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton 12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton 10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal ton 25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton 11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton 10.75 - —
Nelson, Ariz ton 14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill ton 10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla ton 13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton 10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton 12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 11.50 - —
York, Pa ton 15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass ton 15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton 14.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton 13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton 14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton 16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton 14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill. ton 15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton 14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas ton 17.50 - —
Engle W. Va ton 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton 12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton 13.00 - —
Lee, Mass. ton 15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton 12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton 13.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich. ton 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton 13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va. ton 12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill. ton 10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla. ton 16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton 12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt. ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 14.50 - —
York, Pa. ton 14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 17.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton 17.00 - —
Austin, Texas ton 13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton 15.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton 13.50 - —
Lee, Mass. ton 17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex ton 16.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich. ton 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton 13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va. ton 12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla ton 16.00 - —
Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton 12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton 13.00 - —
Lee, Mass. ton 15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton 12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton 13.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich. ton 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton 13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va. ton 12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill. ton 10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla. ton 16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton 12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt. ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 14.50 - —
York, Pa. ton 14.50 - —
Lime, spray, paper bgs., Rockland, Me. ton 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton 12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt. ton 17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
York, Pa. ton 15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 5.45 - 5.95
96-98%, dms. lb. 6.05 - 7.10
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 4.35 - 5.05
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, cns., works lb. 2.20 - —
dms., dealers, dms lb. 2.10 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., works, lb. 2.75 - 3.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .41
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms. lb. 5.35 - 5.90
Linseed meal, expeller, 34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton 65.50 -66.50
extracted, 36%, same basis ton 62.00 -63.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Carbonate, tech., dms lb. .80 - 1.10
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms. lb. .91 - 1.03
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70

### Kerosene—Magnesia

Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08¾
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .65 - .68
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Leaves, NF lb. .75 - .78
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 33.00 -34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 2 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls lb. .65 - .73
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots kilo 145.00 -149.00

## M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.05 - 1.06
West Indian, No. 1, bls lb. .88 - .89
broken, cs lb. .70 - .72
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works lb. .32 - .34¾
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls. lb. .36 - .38

EVERYWHERE YOU LOOK *Muriatic Acid*

TENNESSEE PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL Corporation

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

PRODUCERS OF FUELS • METALLURGICAL PRODUCTS • BUILDING PRODUCTS • COAL CHEMICALS • WOOD CHEMICALS • FINE CHEMICALS • SPECIALIZED COMPOUNDS

*Just another thing we take for granted! But Muriatic Acid (HCl) has plenty to do with how well you live.*

*Eliminate the work Muriatic Acid does from the scene above and the whole picture changes. It's used in chrome tanning for the leather in shoes, for the manufacture of dyes that give us brilliant colors, for bleaching cloth, processing of photographic film, to put shining chromium on automobile bumpers and trim by electroplating, for steel pickling, even to make the engravings for the page you're reading. Plenty of other uses such as an analytical reagent, for intermediates and a long, long list of major processing jobs put Muriatic Acid high on the list of low cost chemicals upon which industry has come to depend.*

*Industry has learned that a dependable source of Muriatic Acid is Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation . . . an industry producing for all industry.*

## Magnesite—Methylal

Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 72.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton 36.30 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucestershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county. Pa. Frt. equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 12¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ton 50.00 - —
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works cwt. 49.00 - 51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Lead metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .27 - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .45 - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., cs. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .38 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Malva flowers, black, bls lb. .90 Nom.
blue, bls lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls lb. .29 - .30
Manganese acetate, bbls, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Manganese dioxide, African, 84-87% 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works ton 88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton 91.50 - —
dms., works ton 94.00 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .33¼- —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 75.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., S. E. ton 82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton 87.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .21¾- —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 79.00 - 80.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 58.50 - 60.00
Manna, flake, large, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs. lb. .80 - .95
Mannitol, cont'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Bohemian, bls. lb. .22 - .24
Chilean, bls. lb. .20 - .21
French, bls. lb. .26 - .27
Peruvian, bls. lb. .19 - .19½
Matico leaves, bls. lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
less than 500-lb. lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.40 - 6.50
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.40 - 7.50
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns. lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., ton dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - .35
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - .37
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - .42½
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - .45½
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.32 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), tech. (see Red, mercury oxide), yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- .14¼
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
less than ton lots lb. 2.50 - —
Metachloroanilin, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .74½- —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - 1.00
Methanol, natural denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.

synthetic, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44 - .45½
t.c.l., dlvd. gal. .49 - .50½
tanks, dlvd. gal. .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. within established whse. delivery zone gal. .54 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .19½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

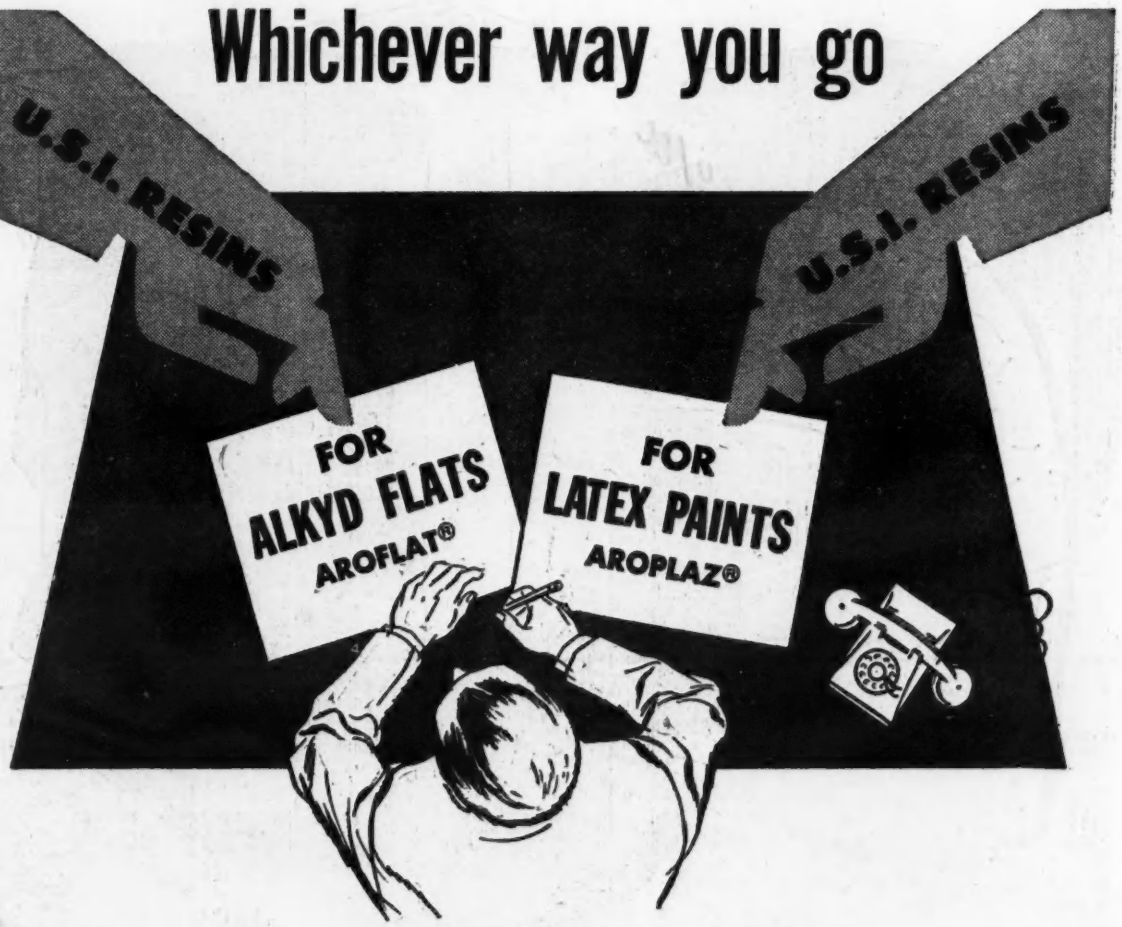
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .66½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .72¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. gal. .54½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works lb. .43½- —
less than truckload works lb. .44 - —
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.60
extra, cns. lb. 2.65 - 4.45
Benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .39 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd lb. .496 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Formate refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret., dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .50 - —
cns., 50 lbs. lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. .96 - —
Methylal, refined, 97%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
tech., 92%, dms., c.l., works gal. .85 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .90 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —


U.S.I. HAS A COMPLETE RESIN LINE FOR YOUR TOP QUALITY PAINTS

**For alkyd flats:** U.S.I. pioneered with Aroflat* 3010, which was the first pure alkyd specifically designed as the sole vehicle for flat wall finishes. This was followed by Aroflat* 3025, the first pure alkyd for use as the sole vehicle in self-sealing wall paints. Then came Aroflat* 3050, which met the demand for more economical alkyd flat paints of good quality. *All three Aroflat Alkyds are available in either odorless or regular solvents to fit your requirements.*

**For latex paints:** U.S.I. experience and research with emulsions led to the development of the first alkyd specifically designed for latex paints — Aroplaz* 1274 (100% solids) — which overcomes the tendency of pure latex toward poor adhesion and wet scrubability. At the same time, Aroplaz* 1274 gives better color retention, much greater freeze-thaw stability and greater latitude of pigmentation — all without increase in raw material cost of latex paint.

Whichever way you go — alkyd flats or latex paints — odorless or regular solvents — tank cars or drums — call or write your nearest U.S.I. office for AROFLAT alkyds or AROPLAZ 1274. *Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS CO.
Division of National Distillers Products Corporation
120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.
Offices in Principal Cities

Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
i.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .83 - .97
standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .72 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾ - .13¾
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½ - .14½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - .12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½ - —
i.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylheptincarbonate, bots. lb. 35.00 - 45.00
Methylionone, A, cns lb 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾ - —
i.c.l. dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb dms., dlvd lb 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., biotite, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼ - —
i.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾ - —
i.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08½ - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .06¼ - —
i.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾ - —
i.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½ - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½ - —
i.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼ - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾ - —
i.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½ - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .13 - .15½
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .15 - .16½
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray bbls., c.l. lb. .33 - .38¼
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
Edible milk sugar in fib. dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾ - —
200-1,800-lb lots, works lb. .30¼ - —
USP milk sugar in bgs. 1c. lower
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .11½ - —
New York gal. .12 - .12½
Molybdenum metal, 97% Mo. powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works basis Mo. content lb. 1.40 - —
technical, kgs. works basis Mo. content lb. 1.15 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .54¾ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E. lb. .10½ - .11½
i.c.l. same basis lb. .11½ - .12½
tanks, same basis cn. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.
Monoethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .29¾ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylaminonaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .30¼ - —
Monoethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .57
i.c.l. frt. alld lb. .52 - .58
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls lb. .80 —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .30½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½ - —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l. works, basis 100%, lb. .35 - —
i.c.l. same basis lb. .35½ - .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic), Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic)
Mono-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 - 12.60
Acetate, anhyd. cns oz. 9.95 - 10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate USP cns oz. 9.90 - 10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .54¾ - —
i.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .53 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Leaves, bls lb. .18 - .21
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 - 55.00
synthetic ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.35 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.40 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.55 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb lots cns lb. 5.50 - —
xylol, 100 lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.50 - —
25-lb lots. cns lb. 1.55 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.70 - —
Musk root, bls lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Mustard seed, Calif., brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Dutch, yellow, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .11½ - .12
German, yellow, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Japanese yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10¼
Montana, brown, bgs., Sept.-Oct., f.o.b. source lb. .07 - —
oriental, bgs., Sept.-Oct., source lb. .06 - —
yellow, bgs., Sept.-Oct., source lb. .08¾ - —
Myrobalans, J1, ord. bgs., ex dock ton. 47.00 - —
assorted, ex dock ton. 48.50 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 - 66.00
Extract, Indian, solid, 53% tannin, ex dock plus duty lb. .07¼ - —

## N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.)
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .0625 - —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .0790 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0675 - —
imported, 78°, large lots lb. .0325 - .0335
refined, dom., industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾ - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .14½ - —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis activity gm. .60 - —
1-kilo lots gm. 1.20 - —
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works ton. 16.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N Y ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - .88½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .71 - .78
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .64 - .65
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .36 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .69 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½ - .37
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 - 12.30
Hydrochloride, dms. frt. adjusted kilo. 11.50 - 11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs. dm 49.40 - —
10-lb tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin 10.85 - —
Niger seed, bgs., afloat lb. .11½ - .11¾
Nikethamide, cns lb 7.50 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½ - .11½
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½ - .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09½ - .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .34 .36
18-25 cps. bbls., c.l. lb. .35 —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .36 .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .42 —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .43 .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .45 —
i.c.l. same basis lb 46 48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb .44 —
i.c.l. same basis lb. .45 .47

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

Nitroethane dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb .25 —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N, basis 100% ton. 123.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton 3.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb .25 —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb .23¼ —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb .25 —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb .33¼ —
l.c.l., works lb .33¾ —
tanks, works lb. .32¼ —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 —
Chinese, bgs lb. .36 Nom.
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 —


MIBK

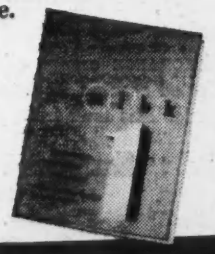
The No. 1 medium-boiling solvent for nitrocellulose lacquers . . . for vinyl lacquers

For over-all performance and economy in lacquer formulation there is no substitute for methyl isobutyl ketone, because only MIBK has the solvent characteristics which permit formulating at top diluent content or top solids concentration.

And you need not tie up your bulk storage with extra solvents. Standardize on MIBK . . . the superior medium-boiling solvent for both nitrocellulose and vinyl lacquers.

MIBK is one of Shell's *quality* solvents which include among others MEK, MIBC, and IPA. Your Shell Chemical representative will be happy to discuss with you in detail the advantages to be gained from using MIBK in your lacquer formulations. Just phone or write.

Send for your copy of "This is MIBK" today →



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## Nutmeg—Oil, Rosemary

Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs. lb. .34 - .34½
shrivels, bgs. lb. .33 - .33½
West Indian, bgs. lb. .26 - .26½
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .08 - .10
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .12 - .14

## O

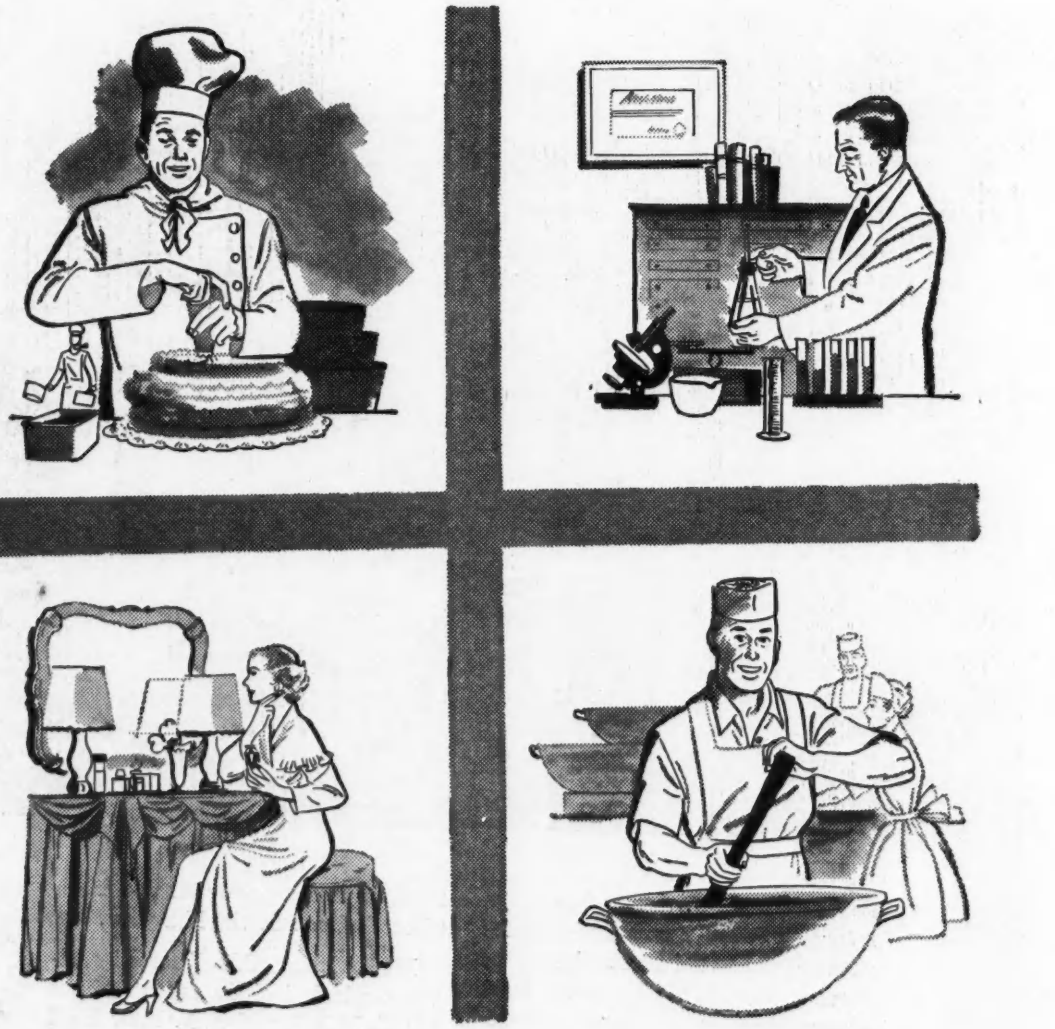
Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
100° C. b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks, gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .23 - —
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works lb. .25¾- —

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies siberica, cns. lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.40
NF bots. lb. 2.85 - 3.25
sweet, USP, dms., cns. lb. .85 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Oil, angelica root, bots. lb. 70.00 -120.00
seed, bots lb. 55.00 -95.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.55
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms. lb. .34 - .45
Avocado, cns., dms. lb. No prices.
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.55 - 2.20
55-60% cns. lb. 1.65 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, artif., cns. lb. 2.90 - 5.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns. lb. 11.25 -13.50
Birchtar, crude, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.10
rectified, NF, cns. lb. 2.50 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.60
natural, NF, Italian, cns. lb. 11.25 -13.50
Birchtar, crude, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.10
rectified, NF, cns. lb. 2.50 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.60
natural, NF, Italian, cns. lb. 1.70 - 2.85
tech., cns. lb. 10.00 -20.00
Calamus, cns. lb. .26 - .40
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .26 - .40
white, dms lb. .26 - .40
Cananga, native, cns. lb. 10.00 -10.75
rectified, cns. lb. 11.00 -13.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.30
Cardamom, NF, bots. lb. 32.00 -48.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms. lb. 5.25 - 7.50
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2800- —
l.c.l. lb. .2850- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .3110- —
l.c.l. lb. .3160- —
tanks lb. .3010- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2960- —
l.c.l. lb. .3010- —
tanks lb. .2860- —
Oil, castor, hydrogenated, bgs. lb. .3260- .3380
No. 1, Bazilian, tanks lb. .22½- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2600- —
l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2750- —
l.c.l. lb. .2800- —
tanks lb. .2650- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2575- —
l.c.l. lb. .2625- —
tanks lb. .2475- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .16½- .17
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - .23½
Cedarleaf, cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms. lb. .45 - .75
Celeryseed, bots lb. 16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 190.00 -260.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms. lb. .55 - 70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots. lb. 23.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots lb. 1.40 - 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. .85 - .90
Java, true, cns lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Java type, cns. lb. .50 - .85
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms. lb. 9.50 -10.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .21 - .21½
Pac. Coast lb. .19¾- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .29 - —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., c.l. lb. .31¼- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .10 - .10½
Codliver, USP, dms. gal. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 17.00 -23.50
Oil, corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .14⅞- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06½- —
refined, dms. lb. .19¾- .20½
tanks lb. .18¾- —
Costus, bots oz. 12.50 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East. lb. .15¼- —
Valley lb. .15¼- —
Texas lb. .14¾ Nom.
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .03 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .01⅝- —
salad, dms. lb. .20¼- .20½
tanks lb. .18¾- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb. 4.30 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum crude).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 4.50 - 7.25
Cumin, bots. lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Cypress, bots. lb. 5.30 - —
Decras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 2.80 - —
Dillweed, dom., dms., bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms. lb. .70 - 1.15
80-90%, dms. lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns. lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Fish, refined, alkali, dms. lb. .1410- —
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1610- —
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1260- —
tanks lb. .1100- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13¼
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13
100,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
200,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
400,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
500,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Merton-Stubbs Corrected E x 190

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots. oz. 9.00 - 9.75
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb. 10.25 -13.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 9.75 -11.25
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots. lb. 13.00 -14.00
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Grease, No. 1, dms. lb. .11¼- .11¾
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .12½- .13
prime, burning, dms. lb. .14 - .14½
Guaiacwood, cns. lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - —
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. lb. .42 - .50
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, dms., cns. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns. lb. 3.00 - 5.00
38-40% ester, cns. lb. 5.25 - 7.25
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 6.00 - 7.35
Spike, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Messina, cns. lb. 5.85 - 9.00
terpeneless, bots. lb. 32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.75
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 6.00 - 6.85
West Indian, cns lb. 6.10 - 8.25
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 7.25 - 9.50
terpeneless, bots. lb. 45.00 -78.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N.Y. lb. .1770- —
l.c.l. lb. .1845- —
tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1520- —
New York lb. .1645- —
tankwagon, N. Y. lb. .1675- —
Boiled, linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms. lb. 3.90 - 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms. lb. 3.00 - 5.35
Italian, cns. lb. 6.50 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .07½- —
Gulf ports lb. .07½- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. lb. .16 - .16¼
synthetic, cns., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms. lb. .33 - .34
20°, dms. lb. .32 - .33
30° dms. lb. .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots. lb. 190.00 -270.00
petale, bots lb. 40.00 -150.00
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms. lb. 3.10 - 3.65
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 2.75 - 3.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms. lb. .58 - .90
Oiticica, liquid, dms. lb. .24¾- .25¼
tankcars lb. .23¼- —
Oleo, extra, dms. lb. .11¾- .12
Olibanum, bots. lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms. gal. 2.25 - —
edible, dms., duty paid. gal. 2.60 - 2.65
foots, dms. lb. .15 - .15¼
Orange, sweet, dist., cns. lb. .30 - .70
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms. lb. .70 - 1.00
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .65 - 1.00
Messina, cns. lb. 3.90 - 4.50
West Indian, cns. lb. 2.75 - 4.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots. lb. 135.00 -150.00
Origanium, Spanish, cns. lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Palm, clarif., dms., spot. lb. .1270- .1408
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 5.90 - 6.00
Palm kernel, in bond, tanks. lb. .17¾- —
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 7.25 - 8.25
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast. lb. .23¾- —
refined, dms. lb. .29 - .29¼
tanks lb. .27½- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms. lb. 5.50 - 6.75
redist., USP, dms. lb. 5.75 - 7.75
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms. lb. 2.35 - 2.75
Pimento berry, NF, dms. lb. 4.75 - 5.75
leaf, cns. lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .75½- —
l.c.l. gal. .76½- —
ex whse. gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .143 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .17 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms. lb. .16½- .16¾
crude, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 50.00 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
USP, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.00

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EXCHANGE orange oil is made entirely from selected oranges from the groves of sunny California. This finer fruit, plus carefully controlled processing, gives you an oil of unmatched fragrance and uniform performance.

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Ontario, California

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Ontario, California

*Distributed in the U. S. exclusively by*
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180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.,
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

Exchange
OIL OF ORANGE U. S. P.

Oil, rue, bots. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atlantic coast. lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Sage, clary, bots lb. 20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 6.75 - 7.50
Spanish, cns lb. .90 - 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 10.00 -11.50
Sardine, crude tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras, artificial, dms lb. .48 - .70
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns. lb. No stocks.
Sesame, retd., dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 31.00 -33.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .13⅞- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02⅝- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .17⅛- —
l.c.l. lb. .18⅛- .18⅛
tanks lb. .16⅜- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .17⅜- —
l.c.l. lb. .17⅞- .18⅛
tanks lb. .15⅜- —
salad, dms lb. .18⅛- .18½
tanks lb. .16⅜- —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 8.25 - 9.00
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1350- .14
tankcars lb. .1200- —
natural, winter 45° dms lb. .1250- .13
tankcars lb. .1100- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.10 2.75
Sweet birch USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 - 9.50
Southern, cns lb. 2.00 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works lb. .02¼- .02½
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
tanks, works lb. .05 - .06
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .11 - .11½
Tansy, dms lb. 8.25 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0545- —
whse lb. .0655- —
tanks, works lb. .041 —
rectified, N.F l.c.l., dms. ex. tra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse N.Y.C. gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF red, cns., dms lb. 1.90 3.75
white cns lb 2.25 4.00
tech., white, cns lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l lb. .31 - .31½
tanks, N. Y. lb. .29 - .29¼
mills lb. .27¾ Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated.)
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms lb. .20 - .40
Vetiver, Bourbon cns. lb. 19.00 -24.00
Haitian, cns. lb. 17.50 -26.00
Java, cns lb. 29.00 -35.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms gal. 14.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .51⅛- .54½
l.c.l. gal. .56½- .57½
65-75 vis., dms., c.l gal. .52½- .55½
l.c.l gal. .57½- .58½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l. gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l. gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l. gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l gal. .74½- .76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .72½- .75
l.c.l. gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l. gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 7.15 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns lb. 8.25 - 9.50
Wormwood, cns lb. 5.55 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb 18.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb. 30.00 -40.00
Madagascar bots lb No stocks.
Oleostearin, bbls. lb. .07¼- .07½
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines ton 7.00 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l works ton. 10.00 —
paper, bgs, c.l., works ton. 12.05 —
Opium, USP, cns lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.20 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn and N. C. E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Fenn, and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroaniln toner lb. 1.30 —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1950- —
Molybdated, bbls lb. .44 - —
Orthonitroaniln toner, kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls lb. .55 - .56
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .12 - .14
sweet, bls lb. .14 .16
Oregano, Italian, bgs lb. .24 Nom.
Mexican, bgs., afloat lb. .15½ Nom.
Portugese, bgs., afloat lb. .20 Nom.
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .29 - .30
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .35 - .38
Verona, bls lb. .17 - .18
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .48 - —
Orthochloroaniln, dms., c.l. lb. .65 - .70
l.c.l. lb. .67 - .72
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.18 - —
Orthochloroparanitroaniln, dms., dlvd lb. .86 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .140 - —

Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¼- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- .14¼
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- .11¾
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroaniln, dms lb. .50 - .56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls. works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works. lb. .20 - .44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .41¾- —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base)
Ouabain, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP 5-lb. lots or more lb. 6.00 - —
not extract, powdered, 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

## P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 5.75 - —
Pancreatin, USP bots lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo. 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., African, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Ceylon, dms lb. 5.50 - 7.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs lb. .27 - .28
Czech, bgs lb. .32 - .34
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
Spanish, bgs lb. .42 - .46
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Parachloroaniln, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms. works. lb. 1.34 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroaniln, dms., frt. alld lb. .73 - .82
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .51 - —
Methylether, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., 50-gal. lots or more, works gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y lb. .055 - —
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy lb. .0745- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0755- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0755- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0755- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns. c.l., 7 10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l lb. .196 - —
10,000-lb lots lb. .198 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .1385- .1650
l.c.l., works lb. .1485- .1750
tanks, works lb. .1200- .1500
Paranitroaniln, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .51½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .21 - .23

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HYDROGEN
PEROXIDE $H_2O_2$

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Pittsburgh 19, Pa.—Atlantic 1-5233
Portland, Ore.—Atwater 7655
Tacoma 1, Wash.—Main 9101

## Paranitrophenol—Phenol

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald | lb. | .46 | - — |
| Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld | lb. | .36 | - — |
| Paraphenetidin, dms., works | lb. | .90 | - — |
| Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works | lb. | 2.00 | - — |
| tech., refd., dms., same basis | lb. | 1.10 | - 1.35 |
| Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, | lb. | .37½ | - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .42 | - — |
| Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .27½ | - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .28½ | - — |
| Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins | lb. | .53 | - .59 |
| tech., dms., works | lb. | 1.50 | - — |
| Para-tertiary-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works | lb. | .26 | - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .27 | - — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .25 | - — |
| Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld | lb. | .64 | - .66 |
| powd., bbls., works | lb. | .70 | - — |
| solid, bbls., frt alld | lb. | .61 | - — |
| Paratoluidin flake, bbls., frt. alld. | lb. | .64 | - — |
| solid, bbls., frt. alld | lb. | .60 | - .61 |
| Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over | lb. | .36 | - .40 |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .37 | - .53 |
| Passion flower herb, ols | lb. | .25 | 20 |
| Peanut meal, 45%, old proc., sacked, mills | ton. | 72.50 | -76.00 |
| solvent, same basis | ton. | 69.00 | -70.00 |
| Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls | lb. | 2.05 | - 2.06 |
| tech., powd. bbls | lb. | 1.50 | - — |
| Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units | | .09 | - — |
| Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units | | .09 | - — |
| Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units | | .09 | - — |
| Pennyroyal herb, bls | lb. | .45 | - .50 |
| Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald | lb. | .21 | - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .24 | - — |
| truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis | lb. | .21¼ | - — |
| Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .33 | - .34 |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .34 | - .36 |
| Di- and -tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol). | | | |
| Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3, | gal. | 19 | - .13½ |
| Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs. | lb. | 1.50 | - — |
| red, Carolina, long, bgs | lb. | .44 | - .45 |
| Gondar, bgs. | lb. | .22½ | - .23 |
| Japanese hontakas, bgs | lb. | .46 | - .47 |
| birdseyes, bgs., afloat | lb. | .62 | - — |
| Louisiana longs, bgs | lb. | .45 | Nom. |
| Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop | lb. | .45 | Nom. |
| Mombasa, bgs. | lb. | .43 | - .44 |
| Nigerian, bgs. | lb. | .32½ | - .33 |
| Turkish, bgs. | lb. | .30 | - .31 |
| Unganda, bgs | lb. | .36½ | Nom. |
| Zanzibar, bgs. | lb. | .43 | - .44 |
| white, bgs. | lb. | 1.52 | - 1.55 |
| Peppermint leaves, USP, bls., dms | lb. | .65 | - .66 |
| imported, bls. | lb. | 1.05 | Nom. |
| Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000, bulk | lb. | 3.75 | - 3.90 |
| Perchloroethylene, dms. c.l., or truckloads, works | lb. | .11 | - — |
| dlvd. E | lb. | .12 | - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .11¾ | - — |
| dlvd. E | lb. | .12½ | - — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .10½ | - — |
| Peru balsam, dms. | lb. | 1.40 | - 2.00 |
| Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. | lb. | .04¾ | - .05⅛ |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .06½ | - — |
| tanks, refy | lb. | .03½ | - .04⅛ |
| cream, dms., c.l., refy | lb. | .06 | - .07⅛ |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .08¼ | - — |
| tanks, refy | lb. | .04¾ | - .05⅛ |
| extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy | lb. | .05 | - .05⅞ |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .06¾ | - — |
| tanks, refy | lb. | .03¾ | - .04⅛ |
| USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. | lb. | .06¾ | - .07½ |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .08⅝ | - — |
| tanks, refy | lb. | .05½ | - .06 |
| soft, dms., c.l., refy | lb. | .06¾ | - .07¼ |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .08¼ | - — |
| tanks, ref'y | lb. | .05⅛ | - — |
| snow, dms., c.l., refy | lb. | .06⅞ | - .08 |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .09⅛ | - — |
| tanks, refy | lb. | .05⅝ | - .06½ |
| yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy | lb. | .05 | - .05⅞ |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .06¼ | - — |
| tanks, ref'y | lb. | .05⅛ | - — |
| Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California | bbl. | 1.42 | - 3.53 |
| Illinois | bbl. | 2.63 | - 2.77 |
| Kentucky | bbl. | 2.42 | - 2.83 |
| Louisiana-Arkansas | bbl. | 2.14 | - 2.90 |
| Montana | bbl. | 2.23 | - 2.75 |
| Oklahoma-Kansas | bbl. | 2.23 | - 2.65 |
| Pennsylvania lower field. | bbl. | 3.91 | - — |
| Upper field | bbl. | 4.40 | - — |
| Texas, East | bbl. | 2.25 | - — |
| Gulf coast | bbl. | 2.38 | - 2.95 |
| North, North-Central | bbl. | 2.23 | - 2.65 |
| Panhandle | bbl. | 2.23 | - 2.65 |
| West | bbl. | 2.10 | - 2.65 |
| Wyoming | bbl. | 1.38 | - 2.65 |
| Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy, tanks, refinery | bbl. | 1.80 | - 2.15 |
| eastern, tanks, Baltimore, Md. | bbl. | 2.00 | - — |
| Boston, Mass. | bbl. | 2.04 | - — |
| Charleston, S. C. | bbl. | 1.95 | - — |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | bbl. | 1.92 | - — |
| New York Harbor | bbl. | 2.00 | - — |
| Norfolk, Va. | bbl. | 1.95 | - — |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | bbl. | 2.00 | - — |
| Portland, Me. | bbl. | 2.04 | - — |
| Providence, R. I. | bbl. | 2.01 | - — |
| Savannah, Ga. | bbl. | 1.95 | - — |
| Diesel, tanks, refinery, California | gal. | .1025 | - .133 |
| Pennsylvania | gal. | .0925 | - .1025 |
| Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 | gal. | .08375 | - — |
| No. 3 | gal. | .08 | - — |
| N. Y. Harbor, No. 2 | gal. | .0975 | - — |
| group 3, No. 1 | gal. | .0775 | - .0875 |
| No. 1, straw | gal. | .09 | - .09375 |
| No. 2, straw | gal. | .0725 | - .08125 |
| range | gal. | .0675 | - — |
| Pennsylvania, western, No. 1 | gal. | .1075 | - .1135 |
| No. 2 | gal. | .1075 | - .1120 |
| No. 3 | gal. | .1025 | - .1059 |
| Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225°F., b.r., tankwagon, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles | gal. | .183 | - — |
| East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery | gal. | .18 | - — |
| group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery | gal. | .13125 | - .13625 |
| toluol-type, tanks, refinery | gal. | .12125 | - .12375 |
| Mineral spirits, regular, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco | gal. | .174 | - — |
| East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y. | gal. | .16 | - — |
| Group 3, tanks | gal. | .10875 | - — |
| tankwagon, Baltimore | gal. | .155 | - — |
| Boston | gal. | .165 | - — |
| Buffalo | gal. | .189 | - — |
| Newark | gal. | .17 | - — |
| New York | gal. | .165 | - .17 |
| Philadelphia | gal. | .155 | - — |
| Pittsburgh | gal. | .19 | - — |
| Providence | gal. | .165 | - — |
| Rochester | gal. | .20 | - — |
| Syracuse | gal. | .21 | - — |
| Washington, D. C. | gal. | .195 | - — |
| specially refined, tanks, f.o.b. Watson, Calif | gal. | .244 | - — |
| f.o.b. Borgentown, Tex., | gal. | .24 | - — |
| f.o.b. Houston, Texas. | gal. | .24 | - — |
| f.o.b. Wood River, Ill. | gal. | .2625 | - — |
| tank transport, f.o.b. Carteret, N. J. | gal. | .336 | - — |
| tankwagon, N. Y. and N. J. | gal. | .37 | - — |
| Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery | gal. | .16 | - — |
| Group 3, tanks | gal. | .11375 | - — |
| tankwagon, Newark | gal. | .17 | - — |
| New York | gal. | .17 | - — |
| Philadelphia | gal. | .165 | - .17 |
| high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery, tanks | gal. | .134 | - .1425 |
| high-solvency, 200-235 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast | gal. | .25½ | - — |
| 25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis | gal. | .24 | - .30½ |
| 270-370 b.r., 78-81°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis | gal. | .29 | - — |
| 49°C, m.a.p., tank, same basis | gal. | .32 | - — |
| 26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis | gal. | .24 | - .33 |
| 300-400 b.r., 28°-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis | gal. | .24 | - .30½ |
| 340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis | gal. | .24 | - — |
| 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis | gal. | .24 | - .30½ |
| 27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis | gal. | .34½ | - — |
| 350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis | gal. | .30½ | - .51¼ |
| V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles. | gal. | .168 | - — |
| Portland, Ore. | gal. | .174 | - — |
| San Francisco | gal. | .173 | - — |
| Seattle, Wash. | gal. | .174 | - — |
| East coast N. J., N. Y., tanks | gal. | .17 | - — |
| Group 3, tanks | gal. | .11875 | - — |
| tankwagon, Boston | gal. | .175 | - — |
| Newark | gal. | .185 | - — |
| New York | gal. | .185 | - — |
| Philadelphia | gal. | .165 | - — |
| Pittsburgh | gal. | .21 | - — |
| Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco | gal. | .173 | - — |
| East coast, N. J., N. Y. | gal. | .17 | - — |
| Group 3, tanks | gal. | .11875 | - — |
| Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles | gal. | .173 | - — |
| East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks | gal. | .16 | - — |
| Group 3, tanks | gal. | .11375 | - — |
| Pennsylvania, western, tanks, | gal. | .14 | - .15 |
| tankwagon, Boston | gal. | .18 | - — |
| Newark | gal. | .17 | - — |
| New York | gal. | .17 | - — |
| Philadelphia | gal. | .165 | - .17 |
| Pittsburgh | gal. | .19 | - — |
| Syracuse | gal. | .21 | - — |
| Sulphonate, oil soluble, 70%, sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works | lb. | .2040 | - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .2065 | - — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .1850 | - — |
| 60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works | lb. | .175 | - .20 |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .185 | - .202 |
| tanks, works | lb. | .145 | - .185 |
| 50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works | lb. | .155 | - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .165 | - — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .125 | - — |
| Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs | lb. | 4.50 | - 4.70 |
| Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms | lb. | 4.50 | - 4.70 |
| Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies | lb. | .18¾ | - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .19½ | - — |
| ret. dms., c.l., same basis | lb. | .18 | - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .18½ | - — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .17 | - — |
| Oxalate, bbls., dms | lb. | .85 | - .95 |
| 82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis, | lb. | .18¼ | - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .19 | - — |
| ret. dms., c.l., same basis | lb. | .17½ | - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .18 | - — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .16½ | - — |
| 39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis. | lb. | .19¼ | - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .20 | - — |
| tanks | lb. | .17½ | - .18 |
| ret dms., c.l., same basis | lb. | .19 | - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .19½ | - — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .17½ | - .18 |
| USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis | lb. | .19¾ | - — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .20½ | - — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .18 | - — |


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in industrial finishing

be sure to specify

# PENOLA SOLVENTS

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- Balanced Solvency
- Purity
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- Immediate availability

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PENOLA OIL COMPANY

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Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis, lb. .54 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see SaloD
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb. dms., works, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
less than 250-lb. dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .36 - .41
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.55 - 1.95
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.03 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
purified, bots., works lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methyl-phenylpyrazolone).
Phlorogluctnol, comi., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms lb. 17.00 - 17.25
tech., fib., dms. works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works lb. .27½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton. 45.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.85 - —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.45 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.45 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.45 - —
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% $P_2O_5$ minimum, bulk, c.l., mines short ton. 5.15 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% $P_2O_5$ minimum, mines short ton. 5.35 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% $P_2O_5$ minimum, mines short ton 5.70 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.
Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., lb. .46 - .47
dms. lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns. lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .28 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - .16
tankcars, works 100 lbs. .11½- .12½
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms. works lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .16
tankcars, works lb. .11½- .12½
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Phthalic anhydride in bags., ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms. works, frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.10 - —
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs lb. .20 Nom.
Jamaica, bgs lb. .28¼- .28½
Mexican bgs lb. .20 - .22
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .0511- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0568- —
whse. lb. .0678- —
Pinkroot, bls. lb. 2.75 Nom.
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex bots kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 98%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc., c.l., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.80 - 10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 38.00 - 45.20
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .02¼- .03
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾- .04¼
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 90.00 - 93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb 45 - 50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 11.00 - 11.20
Pokeroot, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .45 - —
lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½- .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .36½- —
standard, bgs lb. .35½- .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34½- —
standard, bgs., c.l. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fib., dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bgs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .16½- .17
Polish, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Turkish, bgs. lb. .12¼- .13
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —

Potash, caustic, solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb. .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .22 - —
powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .15¼
Potassium bichromate in crums ¼c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .16¼- .18
powd., bbls., dms. lb. 21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - .11

## Phenolphthalein—Potassium Silicate, Solution, Technical, 32.5°

Potassium chlorate, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb .10¾- .11¼
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms lb. .32 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .33½- .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .38½
powder, dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
less than 500-lb. lots, works lb. .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .32 - —
Gluconate, dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.23
Guaiacolsulphonate NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. drms. 1 to 100 drms lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% $K_2O$, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% $K_2O$, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .43 - —
Trona, Cal. unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% $K_2O$, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton. 25.75 - —

Potassium nitrate (see Saltpeter)
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., rms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 184.00 - —
ton lots, bbls., ex whse ton. 261.00 - —
less ton lots, bbls., ex whse. ton. 266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher
Perchlorate, dms, c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - .15⅛
Permanganate tech., dms., works. lb. .22½ - .23⅛
USP dms, works lb. .24¾ - .30⅛
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .16½ - .18⅛
Prussiate red kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms ton lots lb. .22½ - —
smaller quantities lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.65
l.c.l. 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.30
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., dms., works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
32.5° Be., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —


INQUIRE ABOUT

# Oronite POLYBUTENES

**a versatile chemical widely used to improve products and performance at reduced raw material costs**

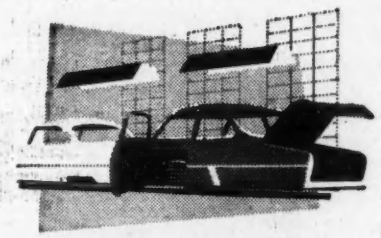
**Properties:** Polybutenes are nearly water-white chemically inert liquids of moderate to high viscosity and tackiness. They have excellent aging characteristics—do not become gummy or waxy and do not harden, darken or change in any essential property over long periods of atmospheric exposure. Polybutenes can be readily emulsified using standard techniques and equipment. They are available in four grades, based on viscosity. Complete information is available in a technical bulletin sent on request.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
THE NAME TO WATCH IN CHEMICALS
2513-R

*A partial list of Oronite Products*

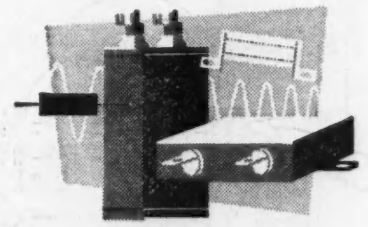
Detergent Alkane
Detergent Slurry
Detergent D-40
Detergent D-60
Dispersant NI-O
Dispersant NI-W
Wetting Agents
Lubricating Oil Additives
Cresylic Acids
Gas Odorants
Sodium Sulfonates
Purified Sulfonate
Polybutenes
Naphthenic Acids
Phthalic Anhydride
Ortho-Xylene
Xylol
Aliphatic Acid
Hydroformer Catalyst
Dispersant FO
(Domestic Fuel Oil Inhibitor)

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
38 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK
STANDARD OIL BLDG., LOS ANGELES 15, CALIFORNIA
600 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS
MERCANTILE SECURITIES BUILDING, DALLAS 1, TEXAS



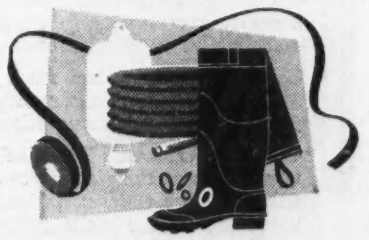
**Ideal for sound deadening, insulation or calking compounds**

Polybutenes are widely used in various insulating compounds by the automotive industry (1) to prevent rust and corrosion of metal chassis parts (2) to prevent rattles and squeaks as a "noise eliminator" between metal to metal surfaces. In the home appliance industry as an insulation compound medium against heat or cold. Compounds can be pigmented or used in natural color of the mineral filler.



**Electrical properties outstanding**

Oronite Polybutenes offer superior dielectric strength, low expansion coefficient and low power factors essential in paper-insulated electrical products. Because of their low power factor values over a wide frequency range, they are useful as a dielectric in condensers and capacitors. Accelerated aging tests show the great stability of this power factor over long periods of time. Their compatibility with many synthetic rubber and rubber-like polymers permits ready compounding for flexible insulations.



**Economical extender of rubber**

Polybutenes can be used as a rubber extender in the manufacture of rubber boots, garden hose, hot water bottles and a host of other molded rubber products. Besides extending rubber, Polybutenes plasticize the mass of rubber making it more pliable for easy milling. Polybutenes are also used in milling up reclaimed rubber batches and have a field of usefulness in plasticizing various synthetic rubber latices.

## Potassium Silicate, Solution, Technical, 40.5°—Red KB Base

Potassium silicate, solution, tech., 40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.70
t.c.l., 5 dms., works, 100 lbs. 5.95 - 7.85
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - 6.35
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .09½
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E. lb. .740 - .756
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% $K_2SO_4$, bulk, works, basis 90% ton.36.25 - —
NF VII cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. lb. .16½- .17
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or less lb. .87 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .12¾- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% $K_2SO_4$, 18% MgO ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .52½ .53
Pregnenolone, bots gm. .85 - —
Acetate, bots gm. .75 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .55 Nom.
Berries, bgs. lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls lb. .60 - .61
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Progesterone, UPS, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.05 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .125 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .135 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Gallate, dms., 2,000 to 100 m. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .0845- .095
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- .1050
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- .20¼
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18¼
USP, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20¼- .21½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
blonde, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
husks, bgs. lb. .52 - .54
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .52 - .53
Pumice, com., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
smaller, lots lb. .03¾- .04½
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton. lots lb. .02¼- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc, odorless base, bbls., works gal. 9.75 -10.50
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc, odorless base, bbls., works gal.15.75 - —
oleoresin dewaxed 20% for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb.11.00 -12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald. gal. 2.77 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret., dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l. mines ton.13.00 -13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.11.00 - —
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.11.50 -12.00
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.16.75 - —

Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.

Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, dms., works lb. .15 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works. lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
dense, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
transparent, colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
transparent, colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .14 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .11 - —
mixed colors, dms., works. lb. .11 - —
USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

## Q

Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16¼- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12¾- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .11 31/64 —

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

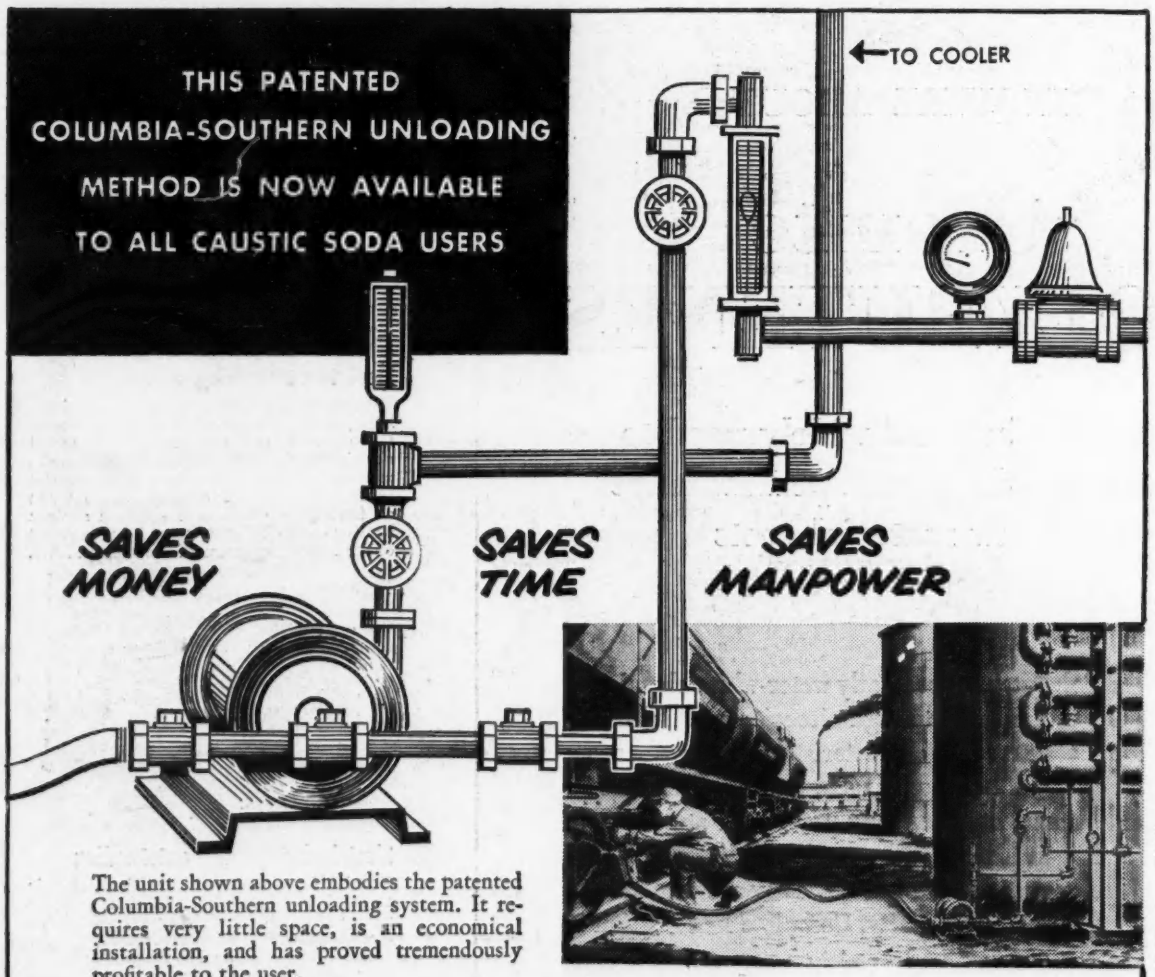
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net) flask.203.00 -205.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.20 - 1.75
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns. oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .61 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz. .56 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .50¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

## R

R salt, paste, basis, 100%, dms., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
powd., basis, 100%, frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. NP - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.83 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.68 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.92 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.78 - —
medium-light shade, bbls, same basis lb. 1.73 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.64 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
natural 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., t.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .03¾- —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine, toner, pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works. lb. 3.60 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs. works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide)
Persian gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - .95
Chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
t.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.40 - 1.50
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20%, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns. lb. 3.65 - —
Watchung-type, bbls. lb 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).


The unit shown above embodies the patented Columbia-Southern unloading system. It requires very little space, is an economical installation, and has proved tremendously profitable to the user.

This unloading method was designed by Columbia-Southern's technical staff and engineers in answer to the dire need of consumers for a simple, efficient system that would dilute 73% caustic soda to a 50% concentration before storage with quality maintained.

This patented method incorporates unloading and diluting in one continuous operation. It has proved so successful that Columbia-Southern is now making it available—royalty free—to all users of caustic soda.

Columbia-Southern has much data attesting to the substantial savings made possible in money, time and labor by switching from 50% to 73% and utilizing this patented method.

Columbia-Southern's Technical Staff will be glad to make recommendations on the placement of this unit, and they will be glad to help you with the installation of it as well as assist you with the unloading of your initial 73% shipment.

Contact our Pittsburgh office now for further information.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
420 DUQUESNE WAY, PITTSBURGH 22, PENNSYLVANIA

DISTRICT OFFICES: BOSTON • CHARLOTTE • CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • DALLAS • HOUSTON
MINNEAPOLIS • NEW ORLEANS • NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • PITTSBURGH • ST. LOUIS • SAN FRANCISCO

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms. | lb. | 4.37 | 4.41 |
| Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls. | lb. | .35 | — |
| Rennin, NF, powder | lb. | 6.25 | — |
| Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .82½ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .83½ | — |
| USP, cryst., dms., works | lb. | 2.75 | — |
| powd., dms., works | lb. | 2.95 | — |
| Monoacetate, NF, dms. | lb. | 3.25 | 3.45 |
| Rhatany root, bgs. | lb. | .15 | .16 |
| Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans | lb. | 40.00 | 56.00 |
| Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. | lb. | .65 | .85 |
| powd., bbls. | lb. | .75 | .90 |
| India, whole, bgs. | lb. | .30 | .35 |
| powdered, bbls. | lb. | .38 | .40 |
| Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd | kilo. | 100.00 | — |
| readily soluble, bots., dlvd | kilo. | 100.00 | — |
| Rice bran, concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga | lb. | .79 | — |
| Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., c.l. | lb. | .32½ | — |
| 5,000-lb. lots, dms., c.l | lb. | .32½ | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .33½ | .38½ |
| Rose flowers, pale, bls. | lb. | .45 | Nom. |
| Rosemary flowers, bls. | lb. | .95 | .96 |
| Leaves, French, bls. | lb. | .11 | .11½ |
| Portuguese, bls. | lb. | .07 | .07½ |
| Spanish, bls. | lb. | .09 | .09½ |
| Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market). | | | |
| Rotenone, CP, bbls., works | lb. | 20.00 | — |
| tech., bbls., works | lb. | 16.50 | — |
| Rottenstone (see Tripoli) | | | |
| Rue herb, bls | lb. | .35 | .40 |
| Rutin, NF 25 kilo lots, fib. dms. | kilo. | 27.50 | 40.00 |
| 10 to 25-kilo lots, fib. dms | kilo. | 28.50 | 40.00 |
| 1 to 10-kilo lots, fib. dms | kilo. | 30.00 | 40.00 |
| Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works | lb. | .20 | — |

## S

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls. | lb. | .60 | — |
| activated ground with lime, bbls | lb. | .35 | .40 |
| Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots | lb. | 1.60 | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | 1.70 | 1.80 |
| powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots | lb. | 1.65 | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | 1.75 | 1.95 |
| Saffower, Egyptian, ols. | lb. | .60 | .65 |
| Saffron, Mexican, bls. | lb. | .95 | .96 |
| Spanish, USP, tins | lb. | 21.50 | 23.50 |
| Sabrol dms | lb. | .72 | 1.35 |
| Sage, Cretan, bls. | lb. | .10 | .11 |
| Cyprus, bls. | lb. | .09 | .09½ |
| Dalmatian, bls. | lb. | .40 | .41 |
| Greek, bls. | lb. | .10 | .11 |
| Italian, Officinalis, bls. | lb. | .16 | .17 |
| Spanish, stemless, bls. | lb. | .13 | .13½ |
| Syrian, bls. | lb. | .10½ | .11 |
| Turkish, bls. | lb. | .10 | .11 |
| Sago flour, raw, bgs. | lb. | .07¾ | .08 |
| refined, bgs. | lb. | .09 | .09¼ |
| Sal soda (see Soda sal). | | | |
| Salol, NF gran., bbls., kgs. | lb. | 1.05 | — |
| fib dms | lb. | 1.07 | 1.08 |
| Powdered salol, 2c. higher | | | |
| Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. | | .63 | — |
| l.c.l. | 100 lbs | 1.09 | — |
| Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs. c.l. works | 100 lbs. | .77 | — |
| l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 1.12½ | — |
| Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% $Na_2SO_4$ basis | ton | 17.00 | — |
| Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs | | 14.40 | — |
| smaller lots | 100 lbs | 14.65 | 14.90 |
| powd., bbls., 20-ton lots | 100 lbs | 10.75 | — |
| smaller lots | 100 lbs | 12.00 | 12.50 |
| gran., bbls., 20-ton lots | 100 lbs | 9.75 | — |
| smaller lots | 100 lbs | 11.10 | 11.50 |
| NF, gran., dms | lb. | 09¾ | .17¾ |
| Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less; in kegs, $1 more. | | | |
| Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., | lb. | .65 | .66 |
| powd., dms | lb. | .75 | .76 |
| Sanguinarine nitrate, bots. | oz. | 4.75 | 5.50 |
| Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns | lb. | 76.50 | 80.00 |
| imported, cryst., powd., cns | lb. | 76.50 | 80.00 |
| Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dm. | lb | 2.75 | — |
| Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls. | lb. | .45 | .50 |
| Honduras, bls. | lb. | .38 | .40 |
| Mexican, bls. | lb. | .22 | .25 |
| Sassafras root bark, ord., bls. | lb. | .35 | .42 |
| select, bls. | lb. | .60 | .65 |
| Savory, French, bls. | lb. | .21 | .24 |
| Spanish, bls. | lb. | .14 | .16 |
| Saw palmetto berries, bgs. | lb. | .32 | .38 |
| Scammony resin, lump, cns. | lb. | 1.95 | 2.20 |
| powd., cns | lb. | 2.05 | 2.30 |
| Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. | lb. | .77 | — |
| powder bgs., frt. alld | lb. | .80 | — |
| Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots. | oz. | 13.00 | 14.50 |
| Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs | lb | 30½ | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | 31 | .32 |
| Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd. | lb. | 4.25 | 4.75 |
| Senega root, bls. | lb. | 1.95 | 2.10 |
| Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls. | lb. | .17 | .18 |
| sifting, bgs. | lb. | .15 | .18 |
| Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. | lb. | .18 | .20 |
| No. 2, bls. | lb. | .16 | .18 |
| No. 3, bls. | lb. | .13 | .15 |
| powdered, bls., bxs. | lb. | .17 | .19 |
| Pods, bls. | lb. | .24 | .25 |
| Serpentaria root, bls. | lb. | 4.85 | 5.00 |
| Sesame seed Nicaragua, hulled, bgs. | lb. | .18½ | .23 |
| natural, bgs. | lb. | .13 | .13½ |
| Turkish, bgs. | lb. | .15 | Nom. |
| Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots | lb. | .43 | — |
| bbls., 1,500-lb. lots | lb. | .44 | — |
| kgs., 1,500-lb. lots | lb. | .46 | — |
| refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots | lb. | .53 | — |
| bbls., 1,500-lb. lots | lb. | .54 | — |
| kgs., 1,500-lb. lots | lb. | .56 | — |
| Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots, 1c. per lb higher for all packages. | | | |
| Lemon, No. 1, bgs. | lb. | .31 | .33 |
| No. 2, bgs. | lb. | .28 | .32 |
| Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots | lb. | .26 | .29 |
| TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots | lb. | .25 | .27 |
| Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more | | | |
| Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain). | | | |
| Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lll., works | ton. | 25.00 | — |
| l.c.l., works | ton. | 30.00 | 40.00 |
| hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works | ton. | 20.00 | — |
| l.c.l., works | ton. | 25.00 | 30.00 |
| 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. | ton. | 15.00 | — |
| l.c.l., works | ton. | 20.00 | — |
| Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works | lb. | .16 | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .20 | .28½ |
| Silver bullion, ingots, cs. | lb. | .85¼ | — |
| Cyanide fib dms., 2,500-oz. lots | oz. | .77½ | — |
| 1,000-oz. lots | oz. | .77½ | — |
| 500-oz. lots | oz. | .77½ | — |
| 100-oz. lots | oz. | .78½ | — |
| Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots | oz. | .54¾ | — |
| 1,000-oz. lots | oz. | .56 | — |
| 500-oz. lots | oz. | .56½ | — |
| 250-oz. lots | oz. | .57 | — |
| USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher. | | | |
| Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots | oz. | 1.03 | — |
| strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots | oz. | 1.00 | — |
| Simaruba bark, bls. | lb. | .90 | Nom. |
| Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. | lb. | .50 | .65 |
| Western, bls | lb. | .30 | .35 |
| Skunk cabbage root, bls. | lb. | .50 | .60 |
| Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works | ton. | 9.55 | 13.00 |
| l.c.l., ex whse. | ton. | 21.00 | 27.35 |
| Sloe berries, bgs. | lb. | .24 | .26 |
| Smalt, black, ctns | lb. | .15 | — |
| Blue, ctns | lb. | .18 | — |
| Snakeroot, Canada bls. | lb. | .75 | .80 |
| Soapbark, bls. | lb. | .22 | .24 |
| crushed, bls., bbls. | lb. | .27 | .29 |
| powd., bbls. | lb. | .30 | .35 |
| Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. | | 1.60 | — |
| l.c.l. stock points | 100 lbs. | 2.85 | 4.62 |
| bbls., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 2.15 | — |
| l.c.l. stock points | 100 lbs. | 3.35 | 4.13 |
| bulk, c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 1.30 | — |
| light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. | | 1.50 | — |
| l.c.l. stock points | 100 lbs. | 2.75 | 4.53 |
| bbls., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 2.05 | — |
| l.c.l. stock points | 100 lbs. | 3.25 | 5.03 |
| bulk, c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 1.20 | — |
| Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 3.75 | — |
| l.c.l. stock points | 100 lbs. | 4.93 | 6.77 |
| Soda, caustic, liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis | 100 lbs. | 2.55 | — |
| 50%, rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis | 100 lbs. | 2.65 | — |
| 70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis | 100 lbs. | 2.65 | — |
| rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis | 100 lbs. | 2.75 | — |
| solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 3.35 | — |
| l.c.l. stock points | 100 lbs. | 4.55 | 5.05 |
| Sal, bgs., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 1.40 | — |
| l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 1.70 | — |
| Soda-lime, USP, dms | lb. | .23 | .25 |
| Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .12 | — |
| l.c.l., dms | lb. | .12¾ | — |
| NF, gran., dms., works | lb. | .08½ | .16½ |
| Alginate, refined, bbls., works | lb. | .83 | — |
| semi-refined, bbls., works | lb. | .54 | — |
| NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works | lb. | 1.30 | — |
| Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. | E. lb. | .27½ | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .29 | — |
| Arsenate, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .12½ | — |
| l.c.l., dms., works | lb. | .13¾ | .14¾ |
| Arsenite, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .13½ | — |
| l.c.l., dms., works | lb. | .14¼ | .15¼ |
| solution, dms., works | gal. | .70 | 1.10 |
| Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots | kilo. | 21.00 | — |
| 10 kilo lots | kilo. | 21.35 | — |
| 5 kilo lots | kilo. | 21.75 | — |
| 1 kilo lots | kilo. | 22.00 | — |
| 500 gram lots, bots | kilo. | 22.50 | — |
| Sodium benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more | lb. | .37½ | .39 |
| USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more | lb. | .44½ | .46 |
| Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 2.50 | — |
| l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 3.15 | — |
| powd., bgs., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 2.10 | — |
| l.c.l., works | 100 lbs | 2.75 | — |
| Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .11 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .11¼ | .12 |
| Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald | lb. | .1375 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .1415 | — |
| Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works. | 100 lbs. | 2.00 | — |
| dms., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 2.65 | 3.85 |
| l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 3.05 | 3.65 |
| Bisulphite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. | 100 lbs. | 4.05 | — |
| l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 4.30 | — |
| solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works. | 100 lbs. | 1.40 | — |
| l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 1.80 | — |
| Borate (see Borax). | | | |
| Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, | lb. | .34 | .35 |
| Cacodylate, NF, dms., jrs. | lb. | 8.52 | — |
| Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. | 100 lbs. | 2.65 | — |
| l.c.l., works | 100-lbs. | 3.05 | — |
| Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC). | | | |
| Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. | lb. | .06¼ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .08¾ | .09¾ |

"WHY DO YOU ALWAYS ORDER SOLVAY ALKALIES, JOE?"

"I'll tell you why I count on SOLVAY *FIRST* for Alkalies...

SOLVAY

Soda Ash
Caustic Potash
Chlorine
Potassium Carbonate
Calcium Chloride
Sodium Bicarbonate
Sodium Nitrite
Caustic Soda
Cleaning Compounds
Ammonium Bicarbonate
Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Monochlorobenzene
Ammonium Chloride
Snowflake® Crystals

• • • **As you know,** Solvay is a pretty big company. But I've always found that Solvay service has that personal touch . . . that little something that makes me feel like a valued customer, whether I buy big or small. In a nutshell, Solvay combines the service and facilities of a big company, with the friendly feeling of a small company that really has my interest at heart.

For instance—I always get courteous service from the Solvay sales staff. They always seem to be willing, even anxious, to help me. And as far as delivery is concerned, I get the same prompt delivery as the big fellows.

But probably the most important thing I get is Solvay's "Industry-Wise" Technical Service . . . a specialized, exclusive service that includes technicians who have an intimate knowledge of *my* industry. They give me advice and suggestions—and it costs me nothing.

These are the things that make me count on *Solvay first* for my alkalies."

**SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION**

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES:

Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit
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## Sodium Chloride—Sodium Trichloroacetate

Sodium chloride, tech (see Salt).
USP, dms. lb. .65 - .12
Chlorite, tech. dms., works lb. .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .13 - .13¾
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran. dms lb. .22½ - .29½
USP XIV, gran., dms lb. .28 - .34
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98% dms., c.l., or 2,000-lb lots lb. .168 - —
over 1,000 lbs lb. .178 - —
100-lb to 1,000-lb lots lb 188 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 — —
l.c.l., dms lb. .14¾ — —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. lb. .17¾ — —
Fluoride, white, 90% bbls., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1140- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1125- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.15 8.45
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, technical, bgs., lb. .35 - —
refined technical, dms lb. .80 - .82
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l lb. 1.70 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.00 - 3.00
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 1.66 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms, ton lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - 7.15
pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms, cbys, works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., chys., works, lb. .16¼- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .23 - —
Metabisulphite, see sodium bisulphite
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex. whse ton.124.50 -129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.199.50 - —
Metallic, tanks, works lb. .18 - —
bricks, bbls., works lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.45
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.55
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works. ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse. ton.57.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
USP, gran., dms lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .1040- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Para-animosalicylate, dms, 1,000-lb lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .28¼
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - 28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - 27
Pentachlorophenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.30
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.70
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.30
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.45 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric, dms., 1,000-lb. tots, works lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 96°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
hydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - 5.00
Silicate, liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 2.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. .90 - .95
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.90
l.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.55
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.45 - 1.55
52°, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works lb. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.85
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.52.50 -55.00
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .075 - .07⅝
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .660 - .716
Stearate, tech., dms., works lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.00
rayon grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .19
Sulphide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.23 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liquid 34-40%, 100% basis, tanks, works ton.110.00 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.


# DRYMET*

## THE ECONOMICAL DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYMET, anhydrous sodium metasilicate, is the most highly concentrated form of sodium metasilicate available. One pound of DRYMET is equivalent to 1.6 lbs. of sodium metasilicate pentahydrate. DRYMET contains no water of crystallization. It is more economical to use, on the basis of both $Na_2O$ (alkalinity) and $SiO_2$ (silicate), than any other type of hydrated or anhydrous detergent silicate, either compounded or by itself.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

## DRYMET IS USED IN COMPOUNDING SUCH PRODUCTS AS:

1. Floor Cleaners
2. Laundry Products
3. Metal Cleaners
4. Dairy Cleaners
5. Dishwashing Compounds
6. General Purpose Cleaners
7. Soap Builders
8. Paint Cleaners
9. Paper De-Inking Compounds
10. Household Cleaners

## DRYMET HAS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:

1. Reinforces "wetting-out" action
2. Lowers surface tension of water
3. Resists rapid exhaustion of cleaning solution
4. Improves and stabilizes emulsifying and deflocculating power of solution
5. Resists changes in pH because it is a "buffered" alkali.
6. Inhibits corrosion

We'll be glad to send you our DRYMET File Folder containing complete technical information and suggested formulations.

HEAVY CHEMICAL DEPT.

## COWLES CHEMICAL COMPANY

7016 Euclid Avenue • Cleveland 3, Ohio

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 8.90
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.30
Tristearate, fib, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.90 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd lb. .25½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Sodium sulpha, drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
petroleum, 100°F., flash tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton-lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton 64.00 -65.00
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .23½- —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23¾- —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0605- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0620- —
smaller lots same basis lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns. oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls. lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb. .45 - .46
Squill red fortified pcwd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls. lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread edible, bls lb. .10 - 13
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½ Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¼ Nom.
t.c.l., spot lb. .09½- .10¼
Rice, t.c.l., bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755- .0780
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Stomach substance, not USP, fib. dms. lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Stoneroot bls lb. .07½ .08
Storax, USP, cs. lb. .90 - 2.05
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .16 - .18
Streptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk, gram. .17 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, 92%, dms lb. .23 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works lb. .10¼ .11
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. No prices.
Salicylate, NF dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs. works ton 56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots. oz. 25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, biologically tested, bgs. lb. 3.25 - —
Strychnine, NF powd., cans, 100 ozs. oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs. oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium, fib, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powder, dms lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
micro crystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
Sulphaguanidin USP, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, lb. 10.65 -11.15
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulphapyridin, NF powd., bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder, dms. lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton. 25.50 -27.50
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton. 28.00 -30.50
export, domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long ton. 27.50- 30.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .03¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03½- —
Dioxide liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - .36
Sulphur monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .03½- —
t.c.l., same oasis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¾- —
washed, NF bot. lb. .11 - —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short-ton. 120.00 - —
ground, same basis ton. 120.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baito unit-ton. .86 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .86 - .89
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .91 - —
Sweet basil, California, bgs. lb. 1.05 Nom.
imported, bgs. lb. 1.35 - —

## T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.40 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works, lb. 1.45 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 1.50 - 1.57
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 -35.00
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 -30.00
t.c.l. ton. 28.00 -35.00
99.5% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton. 30.00 -32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs., works, ton. 36.00 - —
Imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¼- —
inedible, extra lb. .04¾- —
fancy, bleachable lb. .05 - —
No. 1 lb. .04½- —
special lb. .04⅝- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., t.c.l. lb. .05½- .05¾
50%, dms., c.l. lb. .05¼- .06⅛
Tamarind, W. I. bbls cb. .11 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo, bulk unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Tansy leaves bls lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, ex whse., bgs. lb. .14½- .17
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
t.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
t.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72⅛
t.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs. lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech, gran. or powd., bbls, kgs lb. .56 - .59
dms. lb. .57 - .60
USP, powd, bbls., dms, kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l lb. 24½ -
t.c.l. lb. .23 - .25¼
NF, cryst., fib, dms lb. .60 - .62
powd., b. dms lb. .65 - .69

Calco

SULFAPYRIMIDINES

DIAZINE • MERAZINE • METHAZINE

Recent surveys showed that more prescriptions were written for anti-infectives than for any other class of drugs.

Sulfa drugs are prominent among anti-infectives, being used both alone and in conjunction with antibiotics.

Pre-eminent among the sulfa drugs, after ten years of trial and successful use in millions of patients, are Sulfadiazine and combinations with Sulfamerazine and Sulfamethazine.

**PROVEN:** *high potency*
**PROVEN:** *low toxicity*
**PROVEN:** *high blood levels*
**PROVEN:** *high solubility*

BULK PHARMACEUTICALS
Sulfadiazine U.S.P.*
... Sulfa Drug of Choice
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.*
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.*
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P.
Sulfamethazine (for human use)
Sulfacetamide*
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
2-Amino-5-Nitrothiazole
Bishydroxycoümarin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Tri Choline Citrate
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Choline Bitartrate
Cinchophen N.F.*
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
N-acetyl-p-aminophenol
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
Para Aminosalicylic Acid**
Phenothiazine N.F. (regular and drench grades for veterinary use)
Phthalylsulfacetamide
Propylthiouracil U.S.P.
Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U.S.P.
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical Use

* Lilly licensed
** Merck licensed

In keeping with long-established policy, the above products are offered to ethical Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Manufacturers only.

American Cyanamid Company

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT • CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
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TORONTO: ROYAL BANK BUILDING

## Terpineol—Vanillin

Terpineol, alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 • —
extra, dms lb. .41 • .60
prime, dms lb. .30 • .45
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 • —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .55 • .70
prime, dms lb. .55 • .60
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 • 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. .98 • —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. .88 • —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .12½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller, dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 • —
l.c.l. lb. .72 • —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., dlvd lb. .714 • —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .56 • —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thalium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 -15.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, fib. dms lb. 3.00 • —
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 • —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 2.90 • —
With sodium acetate, USP, dms. 3.60 • —
Theophylline, anhydrous, or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.40 • 4.45
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo. 135.00 • —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 135.00 • —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .44 • .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.99¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 • —
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 • —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 600.00 • —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .21 • .25½
Spanish, bls. lb. .09 • .09½
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 3.10 • —
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 6.80 • —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms. works lb. .98½- 1.23
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .99 • 1.01
Metal lb. 1.21½- —
Oxide, dms lb. 1.23 • 1.24
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. 1.09 • 1.11
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .89 • .90
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 • .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 • .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 • .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 • .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 • .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 • .22½
Titanium, metallurgical, natural granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton. 110.00 • —
c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton. 127.50 • —
5 tons, same basis ton. 132.50 • —
ton lots, same basis ton. 137.50 • —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 • .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 • .24½
bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 • .08½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 • 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base,
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd. L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 • —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 2.85 • 4.25
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .32 • —
Birmingham dist. gal. .30 • —
Chicago dist. gal. .33 • —
Cleveland dist. gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 • —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 • —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .30 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 • —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .25 • —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 • —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 • —
Philadelphia Pa. gal. .33¼- —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .30 • —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .32 • —
Toluene, coaltar, indust., and nitration, tanks, works, Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute ind. gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .34½- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks, works, Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 • —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 • —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 • —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .33 • —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .33 • —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 • —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 • —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .33 • —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb. .60 • .65
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.75 • 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.10 • 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns. oz. .42 • —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 • —
truckloads, works lb. .17 • —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .20 • —
less than ton, lots, works lb. .23 • —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48¼- .49¾
tanks, same basis lb. .45½- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 • —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51¾- .63½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52¾- .64½
tanks lb. .50 • —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 • —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 • —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11 • —
dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11½- —
dlvd. E. lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .10 • —
dlvd. E. lb. .11 • —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 • 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 • —
petroleum dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 • —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E. lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 • —
Phosphate dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 • —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 • —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .38 • —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 • —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .39 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 • —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 • —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 • —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0185- —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0175- —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 4.00 • 5.50
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. cns. works kilo. 165.00 • —
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 • —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .19½- .20
Haitian, bgs. lb. .09½- .10
Madras, bgs. lb. .09½- .10
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram 1.00 • 1.10

## U

Urethane, USP dms lb. 1.50 • —
Unicorn root false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb. 2.55 • —
yellow, kgs lb. 1.65 • —
Urea, dom., 46%, N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 • —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton. 142.00 • —
l.c.l., dlvd ton. 146.00 • —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W Va ton. 120.00 • —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 • —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 147.50 • —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 • .14

## V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .36 • .40
Valine dextro-laevo, dms. works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia, beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 85.00 • —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock. ton. 64.00 • —
extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 • —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns, contract, works lb. 7.00 • —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 • 1.33
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 4.50 • 4.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 4.00 • 4.25
whole, tins lb. 4.50 • 5.00
Tahiti, cs lb. 3.25 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 6.50 • —
smaller lots lb. 6.90 • 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 • —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 • 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots lb. 3.00 • —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 • 3.15


MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY
104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

tricresyl phosphate

2,4-D acid, esters & amines

• LINDANE
• BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE
• DDT
• TRICHLOROBENZENE

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R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works..lb. .19¾- —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether Vinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
tanks, works..lb. .25 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works..lb. .23 - —
tanks, works..lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride. (see Trichloroethane).
Pyridin, ref. dms., works ... lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units.
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm .gm. .07¼- —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm . 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm .1,000,000 units. .12 - —
$B_1$ (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
$B_2$ (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
$B_6$ (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
$B_{12}$, crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram 295.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of $B_{12}$ activity. gm. 225.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
$D_2$ (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
$K_1$, 25 gm. bots..... gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

## W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tree bark, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb. lots, dlvd..lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y. or Chi..lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi..lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock..ton. 104.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 100.00 -101 00
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .10¾- .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .11 - —
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .11½- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot.....lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Brazilian, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Central American.....lb. .56 - .57
refined, bleached, white, bricks. lb. .69 - .71
slabs.....lb. .67 - .69
yellow, bricks.....lb. .55 - .56
slabs.....lb. .54 - .55
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs.....lb. .77 - .79

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .96 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.02 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.01 - 1.02
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.02 - 1.06
yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.30 - 1.32
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots. lb. No stocks.
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.28 - 1.30

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Esparto, African.....lb. .72 - —
Japan, bgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000, lbs. group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .11½- .12½
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .24 - .25
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .20 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs....lb. .31 - .32
German, crude, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13½
Ouricury, ref., bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
Wax, paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .29
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .30
Sugar cane, crude, imp.....lb. .43 - —
refined, dom., works.....lb. .75 - .80
spot.....lb. .77¼- .82¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls....lb. .17 - .18
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15 00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works....ton. 21.00 -35 00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton. 24.00 -31.00
l.c.l.....ton. 25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton. 18.00 -20.00
l.c.l.....ton. 25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls.....lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Indigo root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Yam root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .24
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 36.80 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton. 37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 42.00 -55 00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 51.75 -57 50
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin)
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .45

## X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ref. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25 - —
45°-47°C, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7° C., b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l. same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms.....lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district..gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district.....gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district..gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y....gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .34 - —
Philadelpnia, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district....gal. .30 - —
Sparrows Point, Md..gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, O.....gal. .30½- —

### Vinyl Acetate—Yellow, Cadmium

Xylol, petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y..gal. .33 - —
Bayonne (N. J.....gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa...gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I....gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill ...gal. .33 - —

## Y

Yara yara, ens.....lb. 2.20 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 (int'l) B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 (int'l) B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
200 (int'l) B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 (int'l) B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St Paul lb. .35 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below

Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd... lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls.....lb. 2.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 1.20 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, ex whse. 1c per lb higher

—Continued on page 70


VERSATILE

VICTOR CHEMICALS



Victor Take-Hold® . . . food for transplanting . . . promotes faster growth, greater yield.

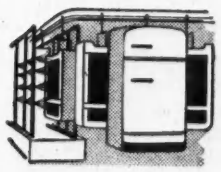
PHOSPHORUS, PHOSPHATES, FORMATES, AND OXALATES OFFER ENDLESS POSSIBILITIES FOR PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT

Do you have a product problem? If so, it will pay you to consider the application of versatile Victor Chemicals.

For over 55 years, Victor phosphorus compounds, phosphates, formates, and oxalates have been helping industry produce better products, more efficiently, and more economically. The unusual properties of these versatile chemicals may suggest ways and means of improving your products or process.

Why not acquaint yourself with the opportunities offered by versatile Victor Chemicals? Write today for informative booklet which describes Victor Chemicals and their many uses. Our *Laboratories* and *Product Problem Clinic* are at your disposal. We shall be pleased to work with you. Victor Chemical Works, 141 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.

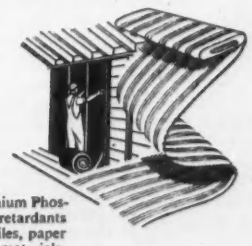
Victor Sodium phosphates for soap and synthetic detergents, water softening, conditioning clays, manufacturing foods.



Victor Phosphoric Acid for metal cleaning. Effective rust preventive; provides better adhesion between paint and metal.

Victor Protan® Sodium Formate cuts tanning time and improves finished products.

Victor Calcium Phosphates for mineral enrichment, leavening agents and conditioners.



Victor Ammonium Phosphates . . . fire retardants for wood, textiles, paper and insulating materials.

Chicago Heights, Illinois

Mt. Pleasant, Tennessee

Victor, Florida

Nashville, Tennessee

Morrisville, Pennsylvania

Silver Bow, Montana

A. R. Mass Division South Gate, California

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## *Room and Reason for Research*

"Commercialization of research and development must be pushed more aggressively than ever if we are to meet these threats," the Commercial Chemical Development Association was told a fortnight ago by a chemical-industry executive well qualified to handle this subject. The threats he had in mind were greatly expanded capacity, reduced military requirements, and a general recession, which, he said, "could easily result in surpluses, losses, shut-downs, and hardships."

Some two weeks before that, the National Agricultural Chemicals Association was told by its president that the pesticides industry faced an unprofitable year.

In the course of that month or so, New Jersey mosquito fighters were told that increasing immunity of that pest to the newer insecticides might force a return to more costly methods; property owners in the New Jersey suburbs of New York were officially urged to treat the wood of all felled elm trees with DDT to prevent a strongly threatening spread of the Dutch elm disease; and the National Cotton Council said that the dollar value of cotton destroyed by pests in the Southwest had increased nearly 400 percent since 1948 to an estimated loss of $32,372,000 in the 1951 season.

Putting those three things together, one gets at least the framework of a big and promising job in the assuring of profits from pesticides by the application of research of a readily commercializable type.

"Research" is a broadly comprehensive and multiple-meaning term. The kind of research indicated to have promising possibilities in the pesticide field cannot be simply defined. But, it can be said that its need is greater in respect of performance than in respect of production of new agents.

That mosquito aspect gives rise to some wondering surmises in some circles where doubt exists with reference to the extent to which the fighting of mosquitoes will be shifted in governmental attention wholly from the Bureau of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture to the Bureau of Health—or the Public Health Service—in the fast-approaching Department of Education, Health and Welfare. Some are ready to believe and fear that the use of insecticides will be determined to be solely a matter of health. They have recollections of the pronouncements of the American Medical Association in that vicinity. They are not satisfied that the findings in toxicity reported for 1952 by the chief of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Agricultural Research Administration, will get proper consideration if viewed wholly from a health point of view.

Aside from that aspect, it is quite plain that pesticidal research in the direction of the National Cotton Council's report could be profitable. So could a properly conducted promotion of DDT in the direction of combating the Dutch elm disease—not only on dead wood. There is a good opening for both looking and digging research in the recent suggestion of the secretary of the New Jersey Mosquito Extermination Association that a master plan of control, be developed for the state as a whole, projecting ten to twenty years into the future. And an excellent opportunity for a variety of revelant research is presented in the conference on weed extermination scheduled by the weed control committee of that state and the agricultural experiment station at Rutgers University April 8 and 9. Much assistance in those directions can be got from existing data on governmental research. But, the necessary job of selling must be researched out by business itself. It will pay.

## *Terminating Competition*

Everybody knows that competition contributes substantially to the cost of getting to the public the majority of the consumer goods which it buys. Everybody but, perhaps, some economic theorist of the type which so ardently supports the "sacred cow" concept of competition on which the so-called "antitrust laws" are based, will admit that role of competition. But, nobody, with the possible exception of some particularly high-minded social idealist, will argue that the absence of competition in any article of commence would substantially, if at all, reduce its cost to the consumer. And it is difficult to see how an additional "welfare" burden for the taxpayer-consumer could be avoided under the loss of employment by the millions now engaged in the selling and sales-promoting necessitated by competition.

So, there is a large, open field for economic theorizing in the recent declaration of an executive of a coal concern that savings and economies, leading to a reduction of $5 a ton in the price of household-used anthracite would result from the placing of the production of the entire output of that fuel in the hands of a single company, the stock of which was divided among the present producers in return for the transferring of their properties to one owner.

It must be recognized that the anthracite industry offers peculiar opportunities for the effectuating of savings through the suggested move. The proposer mentioned the dropping of standby expenses as substantial in that respect, also the closing of individually high-cost mines. He further declared that, despite the reduction in the number of miners needed, the labor would be benefited by the elimination of "bootleg" mining which, he said, contributes nothing to the financing of union services.

Along with the coalman's idea, economic investigators have for consideration also the suggestion of the president of the largest telegraph company that "the nation can best be served by a unified system," similar to that in the telephone field. The coalman would have the Congress enact statutory authorization of the monopoly he advocates. The telegraph-man said that his idea did not seek a monopoly but "is designed rather to strengthen competition with the oral services of the telephone system and with the air mail." Reports of his proposal give no information on how that design would be carried through.

To what extent such proposals may provide opportunities for increased advocacy of the nationalization ("socialization") of industry is anybody's guess. That advantage will be taken of such openings in progressively expanding circles must be expected. If the proposals are presented in the movement for revision of the antitrust laws—a movement that is proclaimed to be "the unmistakable demand" of the nation's voting last November—nationalization will receive a big push, and the possibilities of providing the public with such savings as $5 a ton for anthracite will provide considerable fodder for political capital.

Competition is costly. But, no school of economy has yet adduced any practicable replacement which would not, indirectly and insidiously, cost the consumer a great deal more.

## *For the Bookshelf*

THE PETROLEUM DICTIONARY. By Lalia Phipps Boone. Cloth; 332 pages, 5½x8½ in. Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press. $5.

This is a compilation of defined words, terms and expressions used in various sections of the oil industry. It covers some 6,000 words or terms—technical, slang and non-technical—as used daily in petroleum explorations, oil field productions, piping and refining. Included also are nicknames for towns, fields, wells, oil companies, oil men and geological formations. This book is a valuable asset to those who wish to know the language peculiar to the various sections of the petroleum industry, which has a language all its own. It is a language used by laborers, engineers, chemists and management for graphic expression of their ideas.

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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD—Problems and Prospects. Paper; 28 pages, 6 x 9 inches.

A Program of Financial Planning and Controls—The Monsanto Chemical Company. Paper; 55 pages, 6 x 9 inches.

These booklets are, respectively, No. 101 and No. 103 in the financial management series published by the American Management Association. The contents of No. 101 comprise (1) "A Long-Range View of Business Prospects," by Murray Shields; (2) "Recent Trends in Corporate Finance," by Stanley R. Miller; (3) "Incentives and Obstacles in Foreign Resource Development," by Edward S. Mason; (4) "Cooperation between Public and Private Finance," by Robert L. Garner. The price of the booklet is $1.25.

In No. 103, after a general outline of the Monsanto organization in financing and accounting, three aspects of financial planning are presented, and six of accounting control. There is also an article on accounting research. Its price also is $1.25.

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NORWAY: CHEMICAL PRODUCTS EXPORTS. Paper; 64 pages, 8¼x11¼ in. Oslo: Norwegian Export Council.

Under the growing popularity and pressure of the idea of "trade, not aid" as a policy in world stabilization, it is good to get information such as this publication contains. The data are quite useful in the making of market analyses on a global scale. They also are a guide to international hookups which, in spite of FTC concepts of cartels, can be good for the commercial, social, and political divisions of the economy of this nation.

The Norwegian data have to do with a variety of products of the work in Norway on earth, air, and water. They are interestingly presented in easily read, well illustrated articles, which are more than mere reports of trade. There is a list of the exporters of the products concerned in the articles; and, in addition to the sixty-four pages of text, there are twenty-eight pages of advertisements, not all of which have to do with chemicals.

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ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS. By J. P Sisley and P. J. Wood. Cloth; 540 pages. New York: Chemical Publishing Company. $15.

This book was written by J. P. Sisley in French and translated from the French by P. J. Wood, technical director of the Royce Chemical Company. Divided into two major sections, the book's first part deals with the general aspects of surface active agents with respect to their properties, applications and methods of manufacture. It includes a system of classification for these compounds.

The second part of the book covers some 2,500 commercial brands of surface active and wetting agents by trade names, and gives the general composition of the basic ingredient and the applied usage of the material. Identification of manufacturers with their brand name products is made possible through the use of a code designation system which is cross-referenced with an index at the front of the book. Makers from all nations are included in the list, and all important surface active agents on the market at the time the book went to press are also said to be included in the volume.

## *Washington Talks It Over*

—*Continued from page 5*

erate only on a standby basis and have ceased all exploration activities.

The committee plans an investigation of the situation starting this month. Staff experts will visit the mining states to gather first-hand information on costs and other factors leading to the closings.

### Uncle Sam Has Big Week

Uncle Sam took in more money during the five days March 16 to 20 than the government collected over the entire eighty-three years from 1789 to 1872, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States says by way of a footnote to the current efforts to reduce government expenditures. Gross Treasury receipts, more than 99.44 percent of them taxes, totaled $5,583,000,000 for the five days, the chamber said, adding:—

"This one week's collection is greater than the $5,418,000,000 collected in the eighty-three years from 1789 through 1871 during which we fought the War of 1812, the Mexican War of 1846, the Civil War; paid the salaries of eighteen Presidents, the expenses of forty-one congresses, and made the Louisiana Purchase from France, bought Florida from Spain and purchased Alaska from Russia."

### Excess Profits Under Renegotiation

Firms finding it difficult to pay up the excess profits due the government as a result of renegotiation of their defense contracts are being given a measure of relief by the Renegotiation Board. If the payment of the excess profit in a lump sum entails a real hardship, it can be converted to an intallment basis under a rule just adopted by the board.

Normally, excess profits are required to be paid in a single sum within forty days after an agreement has been reached as to the amount to be paid. Additional time is allowed for a computation of the tax credit, if the contractor makes prompt application with the Bureau of Internal Revenue. It will only be in exceptional cases that further grace will be allowed.

When payment of the refund in one sum would impose an undue hardship, the contractor may request relief from the board. He should be prepared to establish his claim for relief. If the board agrees to deferred payments, the contractor must pay interest on each installment except the first, payable more than two years after the close of the year to which the agreement relates.

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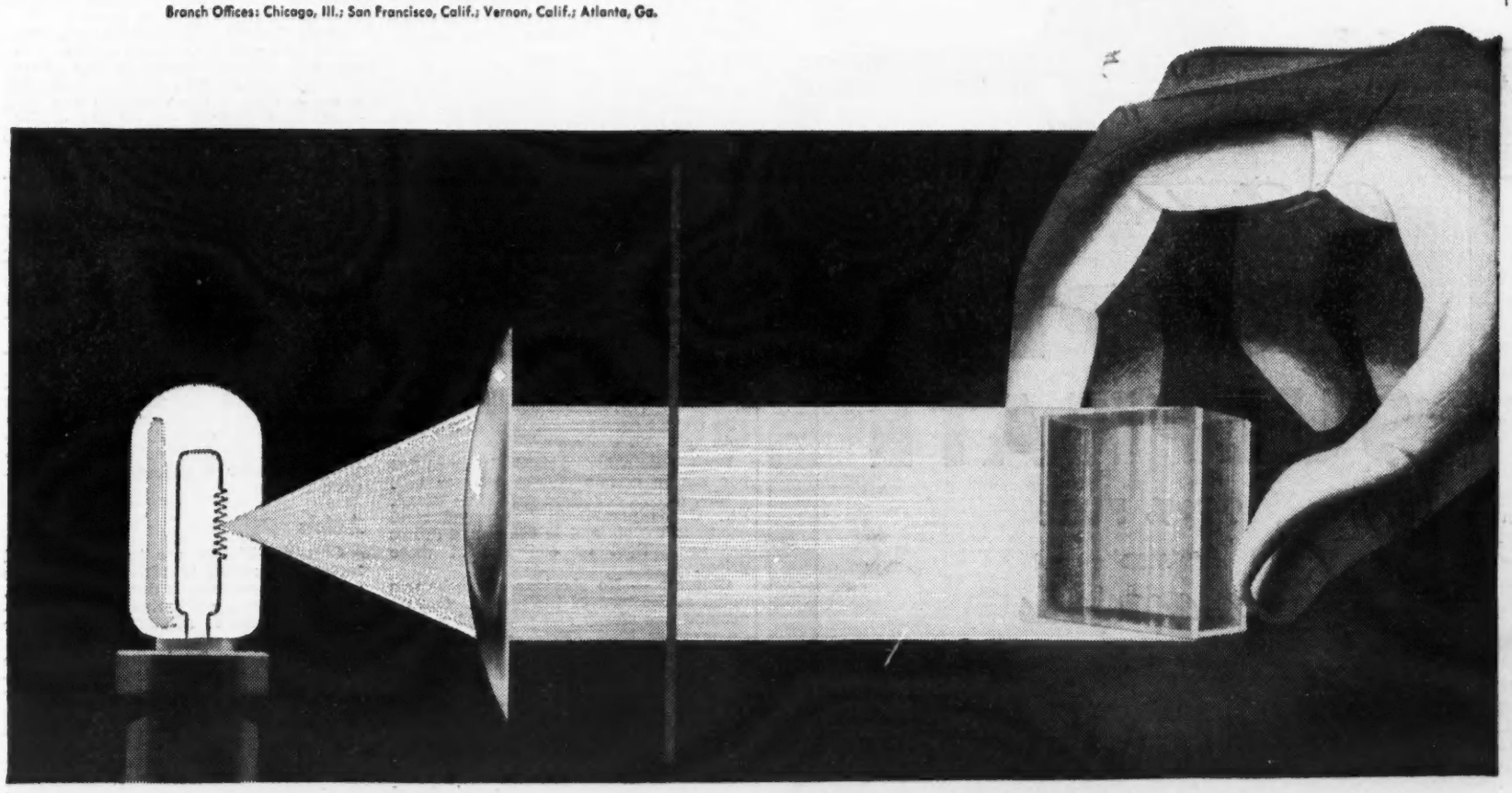

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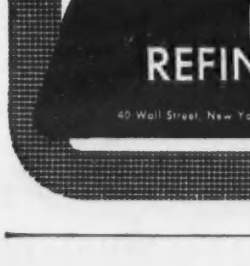

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# Heavy Chemicals

Index advanced sharply last week to 97.51 from 95.12 in the preceding period. The price advances as noted in the accompanying box were the result primarily of higher producing costs including freights, labor, basic materials and in several instances containers. The advance in crude sulphur suggests a revision in sulphuric acid, one of the largest basic heavy chemicals. The increase in copper should have a stabilizing influence on the metal and establish copper chemicals on a sounder level. The upward revision in the price of anhydrous ammonia was expected and the market is now on an even basis all around. The phosphates and soda ash are tagged for higher prices, come May 1. A large producer of dicalcium phosphate has pointed out that reductions in rail freights ranging up to 25 percent for the feed grades are specifically for that portion of the U. S. on and East of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio rivers. The new rates become effective April 15.

Sales of heavy chemicals were affected to some extent by holiday influences during the past week, although producers generally expressed satisfaction with the tonnage movement for March. Supplies of caustic soda, chlorine and soda ash were adequate to meet requirements and there was no scarcity of sulphuric acid. The supply of hydrochloric acid showed improvement and production of lactic acid appeared to be running ahead of demand. A slight gain in sales of copper sulphate for agriculture was noted. The barium chemicals were not far out of balance with indications that supply and demand will level off in the near future.

Paper production based on percentage of six-day capacity was 94.5 percent for the week ending March 28, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 95.1R in the preceding week and 94.3 in the corresponding week in 1952.

**Ammonia, Anhydrous** — Priced higher at $82 per ton works in tankcars for the fertilizer grade and at $84 to $84.50 per ton for the refrigeration grade. There was no change in the price of cylinders. Demand for the fertilizer grade which is approaching its seasonal peak was broad enough to keep the supply position definitely tight. There was no price change in aqua ammonia.

**Ammonium Sulphide**—Solution 40 to 44 percent advanced in price to $240 per ton in drums, carlots, and to $300 in l.c.l. Tankcars are priced at $180 per ton. All prices, f.o.b. works, freight equalized with competitive producing points.

**Barium Carbonate**—Producers have advanced prices of anhydrous to $92.50 per ton in carlots and to $102.50 in less freight equalized with recognized competitive points. These prices apply to both spot and contracts. Supply and demand close to balance with a probability of leveling off in the near future.

**Barium Chloride**—Anhydrous has been advanced to $158 per ton carlots and $168 for l.c.l. works at Cartersville, Georgia, freight equalized with recognized competitive points. Crystals are priced at $120 per ton in carlots and $130 for less with freight equalization. Prices apply to both spot and contracts.

**Barium Sulphide**—Priced higher at $85 per ton in carlots and at $95 for l.c.l. works, freight equalized with Blue Island, Ill. Goods packed in 500 pound steel drums in carlots and in 600 pound drums for l.c.l. Spot or contracts at these prices.

**Chlorine** — No shortage of stocks was noted at the turn of the month. Overall demand was steady and sustained around its previous level. Producers were in a position to take on additional business for prompt or future shipments at current prices.

**Cobalt Acetate** — January production was placed at 16,353 pounds, gross weight by the Department of Mines. Shipments amounted to 6,406 pounds and stocks in January 31 were 19,765 pounds.

**Copper Sulphate**—Sales for agricultural use showed a slight increase last week. Industrial demand was well sustained at its former level while export sales slowed down appreciably. The Office of International Trade set second quarter, 1953, export quotas for copper sulphate at 15 million pounds. If production is greater or domestic use smaller than expected, the O.I.T. said, a second quarter supplementary quota may be established. Stocks continued adequate to meet current requirements.

Production of copper sulphate in February rose 5 percent over January to 6,368 tons but was 16 percent greater on a daily average basis, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments dropped 22 percent to 5,116 tons and were at the lowest monthly rate since this series of reports was begun in 1951 and probably for many years thereto. Stocks rose 21 percent to 7,636 tons, reaching a figure 50 percent above the month's shipments and appoximately equal to the average monthly rate of shipments in 1952. Foreign trade data for February are not available. There were no imports in January. Exports of 1,001 tons in January were at about 30 percent of the average monthly rate in 1952.

**Copperas**—Priced higher. Granular in 200 pound bags, works, held at $34.50 per ton for carlots. Smaller lots in 400 pound barrels delivered in the metropolitan area range from $3.35 per 100 pounds to $4.25, depending upon quantity desired.

**Potash, Caustic**—Not unusually active last week. Shipments for chemical use were fair while demand from other sources continued rather spotty.

**Potassium Carbonate** — Demand fairly well sustained from glass plants with shipments sufficient to hold supply position relatively tight.

**Soda Ash**—Tagged for higher prices May 1. Consuming demand remained good with production maintained at a level to keep the supply position comfortable.

**Soda, Caustic**—Producers report shipments generally satisfactory with supplies ample to meet the current extent of consuming demand. The tonnage movement has not varied much during the past month and judging from trade reports, March shipments will compare favorably with the preceding month.

**Sodium Carbonate, Monohydrated**—Priced higher at $2.90 per 100 pounds for carlots and $3.30 for l.c.l. in paper bags. For 100 pound drums in carlots $3.75 for 100 pounds is named and $4.15 for l.c.l. In 300 pound drums $3.50 is quoted for carlots and $3.90 for l.c.l., all f.o.b. the works. Increased producing cost is the principal factor contributing to the upward revision.

**Sulphur**—Priced higher. The breakdown shows crude in bulk at the mines, carlots $25.50 to $27.50 per long ton, export f.o.b. vessel Gulf ports $28 to $30.50 per long ton and for domestic and Canada f.o.b. vessel Gulf ports $27.50 to $30.50 per long ton. Higher producing cost was the principal factor contributing to the upward revision.

## Acids

**Chromic**—Platers are taking this acid mostly for actual requirements and the combined movement is described as good. Supply position comfortable with immediate shipments available at former prices.

**Formic**—Sales for leather and textile uses show moderate gains. Stocks adequate to level off requirements. January production was placed at 1,314,499 pounds by the Tariff Commission, January output in 1952 was 1,018,806 pounds.

**Hydrofluoric** — Consumers have taken this acid at the late advance. Production has been sufficient to meet requirements although the supply situation at present is described as snug.

**Lactic**—Stocks have continued ample to meet current requirements. Some of the producers state that domestic output capacity of the various grades is probably twice the quantity needed to take care of average wants.

**Sulphuric**—There are plenty of stocks available to level off requirements in

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

## *Market Trends*

**Advanced**

Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer grade, tankcars, $3 a ton.
refrigeration grade, tankcars, $2.50 a ton.
Ammonium sulphide, dms., c.l., $28.50 a ton.
Barium carbonate, $7 a ton.
Chloride, $6 a ton.
Sulphide, $23.50 a ton.
Copper metal, 2½c. per lb.
Copperas, granular, $6 a ton.
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Sulphur, crude, at mines, $4.50 per long ton.

**Reduced**

None

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | April 4, 1952 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 97.51 | 95.12 | 95.44 | 97.69 |

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

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most areas. Producers are considering the price advance of sulphur in relation to acid and there may be an increase in the acid price in the not far distant future.

## Nonferrous Metals

**Cobalt** — Consumption in the United States continued at a high level in January, although it was 3 percent less than the monthly high established in December, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumption was 1,113,446 pounds in January. Production of cobalt metal in the United States was 15 percent smaller in January than in December, imports were down 34 percent, and sales declined 22 percent. Production of cobalt oxide in the United States gained 123 percent, imports were 56,555 pounds compared with none in December, and sales were up 6 percent. Production and shipments of cobalt salts were 161 and 48 percent, respectively, greater than in December. Output and shipments of driers were down 46 and 8 percent, respectively. Production and shipments (cobalt content) of cobalt concentrates were 85,471 and 25,895 pounds, respectively, in January, compared with 129,843 and 41,600 pounds, respectively, in December.

**Copper** — Production of copper by mines, and primary smelters in the United States in January, 1953, was virtually unchanged from the rate in December, 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines. Refinery output from domestic ores was below the December level but higher than the 1952 monthly average. Production of refined copper from scrap at primary plants was close to the December total, both December and January showing a marked increase over the average monthly rates for 1952 and 1951. Apparent consumption of new copper dropped substantially below the high rate for December but was about 6 percent greater than the monthly average for 1952.

Three of the largest producers quoted 30c. per pound for electrolytic copper, delivered Valley basis. While some custom smelters named up to 34½c., it looked as though the market would stabilize at the 30c. price.

**Lead**—Domestic mine production of recoverable lead in January, although increasing 4 percent over the December output, was 4 percent below the monthly

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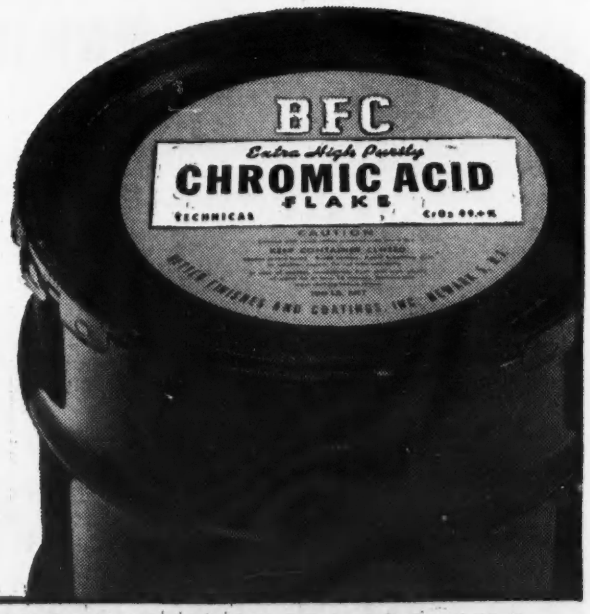


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average in 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production totaled 30,698 tons compared with 29,542 tons in December and 32,008 tons per month in 1952. The average daily rate of production in January was 990 tons compared with 1,049 tons a day in 1952.

**Molybdenum** — Production of molybdenum concentrates in 1952 was more than the annual output during any year since 1943 according to the Bureau of Mines. Colorado was the chief producing state. Consumption of concentrates was slightly less than that of 1951 but shipments of products in 1952 exceeded those reported in the previous year. During 1952 exports of molybdenum concentrates and products which had been at a virtual standstill early in 1951, were at nearly the same level as those for 1950. Molybdenum concentrates and primary products were under allocation and end-use control during the year, and international distribution plans that had been approved by member nations were announced by the International Materials Conference. The United States quota was 15,664 metric tons of molybdenum out of a total of 21,346 metric tons estimated as free-world production. Stocks of molybdenum products held by producers were 3,373,000 pounds (contained molybdenum) on December 31, 1952, compared with 3,037,200 pounds at the end of 1951. Imports of molybdenum ore and concentrates are normally small; 49,643 pounds (contained molybdenum) were received in 1952, compared with 8,243 pounds in 1951.

**Nickel**—Consumption of nickel in January, 1953, was 2 percent larger than in December, 1952, but imports were 10 percent smaller, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumption of nickel in the United States by 150 companies which accounted for about 95 percent of the nickel in all forms used in 1951 was 18,206,051 pounds in January, which indicated that total consumption was 19,164,000 pounds compared with 18,784,000 pounds in December. Imports of nickel into the United States in January comprised 12,919,924 pounds of metal, 2,341,061 pounds of matte, 2,482,929 pounds of oxide and oxide and oxide sinter, and 18,110 pounds of nickel scrap from Canada; 1,025,579 pounds of metal from Norway; 2,195,682 pounds of oxide from Cuba; and 72,856 pounds of nickel scrap from the United Kingdom. The nickel content of the new metal, oxide, oxide sinter, and matte imported into the United States is estimated at 19,023,000 pounds in January compared with 21,241,000 pounds in December.

**Quicksilver**—Consumer demand showed a slight increase last week. The market was about steady with suppliers naming $203 to $205 for spot material. Reports were heard of some off grade stock being available at concessions.

**Zinc**—Domestic mine production of recoverable zinc in January increased 5 percent over the December output and was 5 percent below the monthly average in 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production totaled 52,152 tons compared with 49,789 tons in December and a monthly average of 55,085 tons in 1952. The average daily rate of production during the month was 1,682 tons compared with 1,806 tons in 1952. In the states East of the Mississippi River mine output totaled 16,379 tons, an increase of 11 percent over the December production and 6 percent above the 1952 monthly average. The greater output was due chiefly to increased production from New York. Output from the west central states of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri was 21 percent higher than the December total but 3 percent down from the 1952 average. The combined western states produced 28,158 tons of recoverable zinc in January, a decrease of 11 percent from the 1952 monthly average and 2 percent below the December output.

## Spencer Promotes Jones

J. W. Jones has been promoted by Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., to the position of technical service representative in the mid-south, and is working out of the Spencer office in Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Jones had worked for a year in the technical service section in the home office. For two years prior to that he did research work for the Deady Chemical Company, Kansas City.

## Electric Reduction President Quits; Dr. Jones Named His Successor

The Electric Reduction Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, has announced the retirement of R. B. Walker as president and managing director after nearly thirty years of service. Mr. Walker is being succeeded by Dr. David E. Jones, who had been associated for many years with Albright & Wilson, Ltd., England.

## New York ASTM Meets April 16; Collier to Speak

The New York district of the American Society for Testing Materials will hold a meeting on "Quality Control" April 16 at 7:30 p. m. at the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West 39th street, New York. Speaker will be Simon Collier, director of quality control for Johns-Manville Corporation, New York. Mr. Collier, who is also president of the American Society for Quality Control, will discuss "Modern Quality Control." There will also be a forty-minute movie on the subject, followed by a panel discussion which will include, in addition to Mr. Collier, A. B. Mundel, Enoch B. Ferrell and Dr. Ellis R. Ott as members of the panel.

## Celanese Plastics Unit Moves Offices to N.J.

The administrative and general sales offices of the plastics division of Celanese Corporation of America, New York, are now located at 290 Ferry street, Newark, N. J. The New York district sales office for plastics will remain at 180 Madison avenue, New York, where the general executive offices are located.

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## Scientific Freedom Termed Basic to Technological Gains

Utmost freedom for the "explorer" of science—the fundamental research worker—is essential if we are to feed the reservoir of basic knowledge on which continued advances in science and technology depend, said Dr. Joseph W. Barker, president of Research Corporation, in an address March 30 before the Technical Societies Council of New Jersey at the Essex House, Newark, N. J.

It is the basic research worker, Dr. Barker declared, who opens up the new frontiers for technology to develop. Citing the atomic bomb as an example, he said that some thirty to forty years of pioneering research were already in the reservoir to be drawn upon by our scientists in producing in three to four years a controllable atomic pile and the bomb itself. Such basic research calls for intuitive imagination, it was pointed out, and for the fullest freedom for the researcher.

## New York Textile Chemists Meet in Rutherford April 17

The New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will meet jointly with the Fairleigh Dickinson College student chapter in the cafeteria of the school in Rutherford, N. J., April 17 at 8:15 p.m.

James Polito, Robert Zecker and Charles Cox, students of Fairleigh Dickinson College, will present a paper entitled, "Fastness Properties of Curable Resins in Acetate Dyeings." A second paper, entitled "The Application of Dyes to Textile Fibers at High Temperatures," will be given by Charles L. Zimmerman, research chemist, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

## Unexcelled Ups O'Connor

James R. O'Connor has been elected president of Unexcelled Chemical Corporation, New York, succeeding Carlton B. Waller, who will remain as chairman of the board, the firm has announced. Mr. O'Connor formerly was a vice-president of the corporation.

## Foote Appoints Two

The Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, has announced the appointment of James E. Castle as manager of the lithium mining and milling division at Kings Mountain, N. C., and the naming of Ernest A. Remesch as superintendent of the new lithium processing plant at Sunbright, Va.

## Carbide Fibers Unit Opens Office For 'Dynel' Sales in New England

The textile fibers department of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, and producer of "Dynel" staple fiber, has announced the opening of a New England district sales office in Chelmsford, Mass. Henry Pero, "Dynel" district manager for New England, will be in charge of the office. He will be assisted by Richard S. Brissette, technical representative.

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## Boston AIChE Sets Mock Meeting on Ammonia Plant

The spring symposium of the Boston section of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, to be held Wednesday in John Hancock Hall, Boston, will be conducted as a mock stockholders' and board of directors' meeting to consider the economic prospects for an ammonia plant in New England. The following papers will be presented:—

"Introduction to the Problem," by Charles A. Stokes, director of research and development for Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston; "Markets for Ammonia and Ammonia-Based Chemicals in New England," by Christian J. Matthew of Arthur D. Little, Inc., New York, and Robert Vaughn of Godfrey L. Cabot; "An Analysis of Transportation Problems Affecting Location of an Ammonia Plant in New England," by Robert M. Edgar, vice-president of Boston & Maine Railroad, and Harry R. Marty of Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass.; and "Process Design and Economics of an Integrated Ammonia and Ammonium Chemicals Plant in New England," by Robert L. James of Arthur D. Little.

Following the presentation of the papers and discussion by the "stockholders," the recommendations will be considered by the following "directors":—Prof. Herman P. Meissner, department of chemical engineering of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Robert F. Elder, Consultant; Hugh S. Ferguson, president of Dewey & Almy; Relph Fraser, vice-president of Summer Fertilizer Company, and Baltimore & Northern Chemical Industries, Searsport, Me., and Alfred P. Neal, vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. Richard Preston, new Secretary of Commerce for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, will speak to the group after dinner on the topic "What Could Massachusetts Do for Industry?"

## Monsanto Plant Manager Posts to Whiteside, Gurvin

The appointment of J. L. Whiteside as manager of Monsanto Chemical Company's Soda Springs, Idaho, plant has been announced. John E. Gurvin, who has been serving as plant manager during construction of the elemental phosphorus plant, will remain in Soda Springs as assistant to the plant manager.

Mr. Whiteside had been production superintendent at Monsanto's elemental phosphorus plant in Tennessee. He was first employed by Monsanto at the Anniston, Ala., plant in 1936. A year later he was transferred to the Monsanto, Tenn., plant. Mr. Gurvin, who has been with Monsanto since 1936, was superintendent of construction of the phosphorus plant in Tennessee. In 1938 he was named engineer of the Monsanto, Tenn., plant, and in 1945 became executive vice-president and general manager of Merritt-Monsanto Corporation, Lockport, N. Y. When the Lockport operation was sold four years later, Mr. Gurvin was appointed plant engineer for the company's Everett, Mass., operation.

## Taylor Greenwald Co. Adopts Wiemer's Name

The Taylor Greenwald Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, will be known as the Paul Wiemer Company in the future, it has been announced. Paul Wiemer, a manufacturers' agent, acquired the company a year ago, following the death of Mr. Greenwald. The company will continue to specialize in chemicals and raw materials for the paint, chemical, paper, pharmaceutical and allied industries.

## Phila. Quartz Names Siems

The Philadelphia Quartz Company, Philadelphia, has appointed Norman E. Siems assistant sales manager. Mr. Siems has specialized in water and paper uses of the silicates and has been in charge of the company's sales through distributors. He joined the company in 1941 as a sales representative, operating first in New York and later in the middle west. In 1946 he was transferred to Philadelphia.

### Antara Issues Catalog

A new twenty-eight-page catalog has been issued by the Antara Chemicals Division of General Dyestuff Corporation, New York. The catalog covers such product groups as detergents, wetting agents, emulsifiers, brighteners, sequestrants, and dyeing assistants. It lists application suggestions in a wide range of industries, including agricultural, cosmetic, latex, leather, metal, paint, paper, rubber, textile and synthetic fiber. A new and simplified nomenclature system for Antara's entire line of products is also introduced. Copies may be obtained by writing to Harold G. Shelton, sales manager of Antara, at 435 Hudson street, New York 14.

## DuPont Rubber Chemicals Unit Shifts Lawrence, Fritz

Two promotions have been announced by the rubber chemicals division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. H. Logan Lawrence has been transferred from Boston to Wilmington to assume the newly-created position of assistant sales manager for neoprene. F. Herman Fritz, jr., has been shifted from Wilmington to Akron, Ohio, to become manager of the company's rubber laboratory there.

Mr. Lawrence joined duPont's industrial engineering division in 1934, later was transferred to the rubber chemicals division and in 1946 was made assistant sales manager of the export sales section. Mr. Fritz began his career with the Firestone Industrial Products Company and in 1948 moved to duPont's rubber laboratory.

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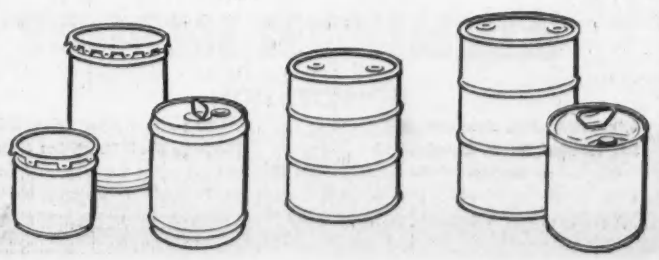

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## Tidelands Legislation Giving Title to States Clears House

Progress of legislation to give the states title to the submerged coastal lands seaward to their historical borders reached the halfway mark last week when the house voted approval of its tidelands bill (H. R. 4198), as the senate began debate on similar measure (S. J. Res. 13). The house passed the bill by a vote of 285 to 108.

The house bill confirms federal jurisdiction over the continental shelf beyond the state boundaries, which are three miles seaward from the coast, except in the case of Texas and West Florida where the limit is ten and one-half miles. Provision is also made for development of the resources on the continental shelf under the direction of the Department of the Interior.

Strong opposition exists in the senate against the state ownership legislation which is expected to lead to considerable debate before final action on the resolutions. However, the opposition does not appear to be large enough to head off the measure and its passage by a healthy majority before the end of the month is confidently predicted.

## Styrene Polymer Erased From OIT Positive List

Styrene polymer was removed from the positive list by the Office of International Trade April 2. As a result of the action, the material may now be shipped under "General License GRO" to all areas except Iron Curtain countries, China, Hong Kong and Macao without prior application to OIT. Shipments to the latter areas still require an individual validated export license.

The commodities involved in the action are the straight polystyrene molding and extrusion compositions, as well as its emulsions, sheeting and extrusions, and other unfinished forms of polystyrene resins. They are classified under schedule B Nos. 825210 and 825250.

## Tariff Commissioner Named

Joseph E. Talbot, former Republican member of congress from Connecticut, was nominated last week as a member of the United States Tariff Commission by President Eisenhower. He would fill the vacancy on the commission left by the death of commissioner John Price Gregg.

## Obituaries

### David W. Hutchinson

David W. Hutchinson, chairman of the board of D. W. Hutchinson & Co., New York, died March 28 at White Plains, N. Y. He was ninety-two years of age.

Mr. Hutchinson was a pioneer in the essential oils industry and, in 1896, founded his own company. Until recently, he visited the offices and plant of the firm every day. He is survived by his son, Wallace Hutchinson, president of D. W. Hutchinson & Co.

### Charles F. Vaughn

Charles F. Vaughn, former vice-president and general manager of the Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., died in Niagara Falls, N. Y., March 30. He was seventy-eight years old.

A research engineer, Mr. Vaughn was a pioneer in the graphitization of carbon. He also successfully developed the Castner mercury cell. Mr. Vaughn had been with Mathieson for some fifty years.

**C. B. Bohn,** founder and board chairman of the Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corporation, Detroit, Mich., died April 2 in Miami, Fla. He was seventy-three years old.

**Dr. Richard N. Connolly,** physician and chief bacteriologist for the Newark (N. J.) Board of Health from 1895 until his retirement in 1946, died March 25 in that city. He was ninety. Dr. Connolly was a member of the New Jersey Mosquito Extermination Commission.

**John S. Gray,** son of William S. Gray, jr., president of the New York chemicals concern of that name, was killed in action in Korea March 29 while serving as a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps. He would have been twenty-five years old on April 25. Lt. Gray, who was also the grandson of the late William S. Gray, sr., founder of the Gray company, was a stockholder in the chemicals firm.

**Henry W. Kortlander,** who organized the Merchants Petroleum Company, Los Angeles, and served as its president until his retirement in 1949, died March 28 in that city. His age was seventy-one.

**Dr. Henry A. Mattill,** head of the State University of Iowa Chemistry department since 1927, died March 30 in Iowa City, Iowa. He was sixty-nine years of age. Dr. Mattill received the 1950 Iowa medal of the American Chemical Society.

**Norma Reid,** color consultant with Devoe & Reynolds Company in its central district for several years, died March 9 in Irvington, N. J. She was fifty-five.

**Merrill H. Robinson,** district manager in Newark, N. J., for Sun Oil Company, died April 1 at his home in Short Hills, N. J. His age was fifty-four. Mr. Robinson was a geologist in Mexico for a British oil company until he joined Sun Oil twenty-nine years ago.

**J. Edward Stilz,** treasurer and director of the Kiefer-Stewart Company, Indianapolis, Ind., died March 30 in that city. He was seventy-seven years old. Mr. Stilz joined the firm in 1891 when it was known as the Kiefer Drug Company.

**Archbishop Alexandre Vachon** of Quebec, a noted chemist, who served as rector of Laval University at Quebec City before he was named Archbishop Coadjutor in 1939, died March 30 in Dallas, Tex. He was sixty-seven. Archbishop Vachon was a member of the Canadian Institute of Chemistry, the Royal Society of Chemistry and the Societe Chimique de France.

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## Nickel Accord Signed by US; Cuban Plant to Be Improved

Defense Materials Procurement Agency last week announced the signing of a contract with Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd., Toronto, which, it was said, will make large additional quantities of nickel available to the United States, beginning this year. General Services Administration, at the same time, revealed that arrangements for the installation of sintering equipment at the government-owned Nicaro Nickel Plant in Cuba have been completed.

The contract with Falconbridge calls for the production and sale to the United States of at least 100,000,000 pounds of nickel between now and mid-1962, with the possibility of obtaining an added 100,000,000 pounds by mid-1967. The company will start off with deliveries of at least 2,000,000 pounds by the end of this year.

While Falconbridge and Nicaro operations will go far toward closing the remaining gap between future supplies and needs, Howard I. Young, deputy administrator of DMPA, said, nickel will remain on the "most critical" list and still further expansion will be sought.

The new Cuban facility, GSA said, will make it possible to turn out a product more widely usable in steel making than being produced at Nicara Nicaro. The agency estimated that the new sintering plant will pay for itself in about three years, since the sintered product is worth 2 cents a pound more than powdered oxide. The equipment will cost about $750,000 installed and will be in operation in approximately eight months.

Under the terms of the Falconbridge contract, the United States also will obtain significant quantities of cobalt from the company—up to 2,000,000 pounds by June, 1962—and up to 52,000,000 pounds of refined copper by December 31, 1958. The government has agreed to take all the nickel offered during the period ending June 30, 1962, (up to 150,000,000 pounds) at the market price, plus an allowance for amortization of the costs of the installations. Any metal bought under the government option during a second contract period extending from June 30, 1962, to June 30, 1967, will be at the market price.

The price for cobalt will be the market price at time of delivery of $1.80 per pound, whichever is greater. The price for copper will be 30 cents per pound, 27½ cents or 19 cents, depending on the periods of delivery and whether the copper is part of the company's firm commitment or the company's option.

## FTC Seeking Court Review On Ind. Standard Findings

The Federal Trade Commission has asked the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit to review its modified findings and order issued in the Standard Oil Company of Indiana case. Commissioner Lowell B. Mason dissented from the action.

The commission first issued an order against the company in 1946 to cease and desist from certain price discriminatory practices in the sale of gasoline in the Detroit, Mich., area. The company's plea that it was discriminating in good faith to meet the lower price of a competitor was sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States and the commission's order was held invalid.

The commission modified its findings and order last January on the grounds that the company had failed to justify its price discrimination on the grounds of good faith. It announced last week that the supplemental record in the case has been certified to the Circuit Court for review.

In a statement dissenting from this action, commissioner Mason declared that there is no authority for the court to review the modified findings and order because there is no issue before the court. The full power of judicial review was exhausted, he said, when all the issues were reviewed and the error of law was pointed out by the supreme court in the original case. The case is now in the same status as though it had never been in court, he added, and there is no power in the court and no statutory procedure for the court to review the findings and order.

## Estrogens Duty Increase Application Turned Down

The Tariff Commission last week rejected an application of the domestic industry for increased import duties on pregnant mares' urine and estrogens under the escape clause of the trade agreements act.

The commission found that no basis had been established for escape clause action and accordingly made no recommendation to the President for the withdrawal or modification of the concessions granted on these products in the general agreement on tariffs and trade.

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# Agricultural Chemicals

Price trend was slightly downward last week, the index falling from 112.12 in the preceding period to 112.09. Stockfeed interests remained reluctant buyers and dried blood dropped to a new low price level for the year. Tankage was unchanged with slow trading in the local market but declined at Chicago. Sales of steamed bone meal were spotty, although sellers were able to sustain the former price level. Menhaden meal was nominally unchanged with buyers and sellers inclined to await the opening of the new season. The edge appeared to be off demand for castor pomace and some nitrogenous process tankage was offered without attracting attention.

Contract withdrawals of domestic potash continued heavy and shipments of superphosphate increased. The undertone of the latter was firm with possibilities of higher prices mentioned if the advance in crude sulphur is reflected in the sulphuric acid market. Ammonium nitrate was scarce under maintenance of heavy demand. Ammonium sulphate (coke-oven) found a steady outlet particularly to the midwest. Competitive influences resulted in some flexibility in prices of synthetic ammonium sulphate for export. Nitrogen solutions were firm and in tight supply. The tonnage movement of the basic fertilizer chemicals is expected to reach its peak this month. Combined shipments in some instances have not been up to seasonal expectations. NFA gives a preliminary estimate of fertilizer consumption for 1952 at 20,050,000 tons, compared with 18,800,000 in 1951.

## Market Trends

**Advanced**

None

**Reduced**

Blood, dried, 25c. per unit of ammonia. Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | April 4, 1952 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 112.09 | 112.12 | 112.17 | 113.31 |

*(For Current Prices see page 9)*

## Fertilizer Materials

**Ammonium Nitrate**—Continued in definitely tight supply under a heavy demand that is exceeding current production. No nearby easement expected.

Austria produced 30,965 metric tons of ammonium nitrate fertilizer and 3,905 tons of ammonium sulphate in October, 1952. Exports of ammonium nitrate totaled 4,495 tons during the month and went principally to Egypt and Portugal.

**Ammonium Sulphate**—Coke-oven sulphate is finding a steady outlet with the midwestern states taking the largest shipments. The export market for synthetic showed no unusual activity with competition somewhat keener to secure any business in sight.

**Bone Meal**—Remained rather quiet last week. Sellers named $70 per ton for domestic steamed, carlots, f.o.b. the works.

**Castor Pomace**—Demand has slowed down with sales spotty. Producers named $37.25 per ton, carlots, works.

**Dried Blood**—New low prices for the year were established last week. Spot shipment was offered at $5 per unit of ammonia here and at the same figure in Chicago.

**Fish Meal**—Menhaden remained a waiting market with the price nominal at $135.60 per ton Baltimore area. The new season is expected to go into production during the last half of next month.

**Phosphate Rock**—Between heavy shipments for domestic use and deliveries against export contracts, the supply situation has continued relatively tight with high grade rock in a shorter condition than low grade. Sales of 250,000 tons of phosphate rock were reported to Holland, delivery over the first half of 1953.

Exports of phosphate rock from Tunisia in the fourth quarter of 1952 amounted to 407,802 metric tons. They went principally to Italy, France, and the United Kingdom. Exports of hyperphosphate (finely-ground phosphate rock) totaled 26,972 tons. New Zealand and Chile were the leading purchasers.

**Potassium Muriate**—No slacking in demand for domestic contract shipments to date although the peak movement is expected to be reached later this month.

**Sodium Nitrate**—Moving steadily under a normal seasonal increase in demand. Stocks remained adequate to meet requirements.

**Superphosphate** — Shipments are moving more freely and in some instances additional orders have been refused until a checkup can be made on production. The tone of the market is firmer with producers watching the price of sulphuric acid which is regulated by the price of sulphur.

The Egyptian Government reportedly plans to establish a triple superphosphate industry and would welcome U. S. participation. American firms desiring more information about the proposed project with a view to possible collaboration, are invited to correspond with Brig. Gen. Hassan F. Ragab, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of War and Marine, Cairo, Egypt.

**Tankage**—Priced lower in Chicago at $5.50 per unit of ammonia. New York was unchanged at $5. The edge is off stockfeed demand and the market showed no important activity over the past week.

## Los Angeles Market

*Los Angeles*—With cotton planting scheduled to get underway within the next ten to fifteen days, the local market has witnessed considerable trading. Of prime importance now is the problem of delivery. Buyers who held off ordering earlier in the season will find it difficult to get material in time for planting which will result in numerous substitutions of second and third choices currently in adequate supply. Supplies were fair for the majority of organic items although fish meal offerings, both domestic and imported, were scarce.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate — $85.30 per ton, domestic, f.o.b., Los Angeles; $86.84 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b., Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$77.14 per ton, in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b., Los Angeles; $103.64 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b., Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$55.03 per ton in bags, domestic, f.o.b., Los Angeles; $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$5-$5.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$65-$68 per ton, imported, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Domestic —$90-$92 per ton, f.o.b., Los Angeles.

Calcium nitrate—$48 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Castor pomace—$37.25 per ton, f.o.b., Los Angeles.

## Pesticides

No important expansion in buying interest for synthetic insecticides could be noted last week. Flexible prices in some important materials including BHC and DDT have tended to postpone planter purchases and market activity so far this season has been decidedly slow. In producing quarters it was stated that recently reduced prices in several items have discouraged consumer interest, temporarily, and the disposition is to await new developments. The advance of the Spring season has often been the signal to stock up but this year, sales to formulators have been spotty and the overall buying movement has lagged along. The current trend may place a substantial load on suppliers when immediate requirements are necessary. Development of any great infestation could exert a stabilizing influence and change the present picture appreciably.

Bids are invited until April 20 by the Agricultural Bank of Syria, Damascus, Syria, for the supply of 1.000 metric tons of cotton dust, packed in fiber drums, 100 libres or 50 kilograms. Specifications are as follows: 3 percent gamma isomer of BHC, 10 percent DDT, 40 percent sulphur; inert ingredients neutral (nonkaolin); maximum fineness of mesh, 300; completely homogenized so that each particle of the dust contains all ingredients; dusting properties satisfactory in all dusting machines. Each tender should be accompanied by a sample not less than 1 kilogram, and should be sent by airmail. The consignment will be examined chemically and biologically before final acceptance. Prices should be quoted c.i.f. Beirut or Latakia. All offers should be sent direct to the Agricultural Bank, in Damascus.

A fleet of 75 planes will be assembled in May or June to spray 500 square miles of forests in New Brunswick, Canada, which are infested by spruce budworm. Entomologists estimate that the total area affected is 5.000 square miles, containing stands of balsam, fir, and spruce. Spraying operations were carried out over 200 square miles in June 1952. It is understood that operations in 1953 will be directed primarily toward keeping the trees alive. Tentative plans for spraying in 1954 are under consideration. The campaign is a forest-saving undertaking involving the expenditure of millions of dollars.

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

## Weed Control Conference At Rutgers U. This Week

A conference on weed control will be held April 8 and 9 at the Rutgers University College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, N. J. Up for discussion will be poison ivy, plants whose pollen causes hay fever, marihuana, tall weeds along the highways and bushes that bear poisonous berries. Alfred H. Fletcher, director of the division of environmental sanitation of the New Jersey State Department of Health. Sponsors of the parley are the agricultural experiment station at Rutgers and the state weed control committee.

## New York ACS Planning Soil Chemistry Meeting Fri.

The New York section of the American Chemical Society will hold a meeting on soil chemistry April 10 at the cafeteria of the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, 30 East 42nd street, New York. An informal dinner will be served from 5:45 to 6:30 p.m., with the meeting getting under way at 7:30 p.m.

Dr. Glen King, director of the Nutrition Foundation, will serve as moderator of the program. Talks to be given are the following:—"Soil Chemistry and Plant Growth," Dr. F. E. Baer, Rutgers University department of agriculture, New Brunswick, N. J.; "The Role of Soil Conditioners," Dr. H. K. Nason, Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., and "Trace Elements and Nutrition," Dr. Conrad Elvehjem, University of Wisconsin department of biochemistry.

## Int'l Minerals to Build In Kentucky, Tennessee

The plant food division of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, has announced construction projects for Kentucky and Tennessee. Projected are an addition to its factory at Somerset, Ky., that will more than double the unit's original size and the erection of a factory at Clarksville, Tenn., for the production of complete plant food mixtures.

Expansion of the Somerset factory, the second enlargement since it was put up in 1948, was prompted, the company said, by increasing requirements of customers in middle Kentucky. The new Clarksville factory, it was said, is aimed at providing additional plant food in the area and at putting International in a better position to supply its present customers as well as to serve a more extensive part of western Tennessee and western Kentucky.

### Herzog Adds Stevens

Eric Stevens, formerly of Miles Metal Corporation, has joined Herzog Metal Corporation, New York, as sales manager.


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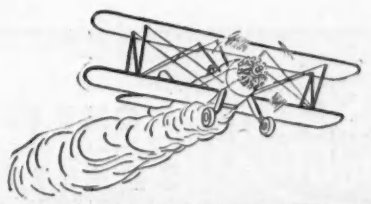

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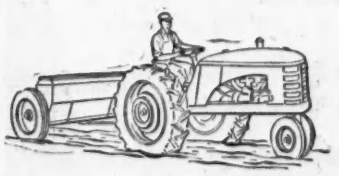

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- ammonium sulphate
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- 12-14-gamma technical BHC
- 36-gamma technical BHC
- ground and refined sulphur

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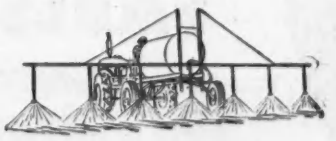
  - Amm-Phos with potash such as 12-24-12, 13-13-13
- regular grade mixed fertilizers



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# Petroleum Derivatives

The supply position of most petroleum products remained easy, with the notable exception of toluol. Heavy military requirements continued to take much of the material available from current production and supplies available for industrial users fell considerably short of demands. Use of the material in aviation gasoline continued as the prime reason for heavy government orders, while requirements for nitration purposes remained high as well. Production of xylol remained able to supply most demands but could bear very little added pressure from consumers.

The supply position of higher boilers remained satisfactory, with production easily adequate for most current market demands. The aliphatics showed a steady but not unusually active demand and were available in comfortable amounts from current production. The price level of derivatives remained steady, and no extensive changes in schedules were indicated. Some small price revisions were reported under consideration.

Waxes attracted a continued brisk interest that took most current production. The export demand for waxes, however, remained uneventful and showed no change from the almost dormant position it has occupied in recent months. Demand for liquefied petroleum gases eased noticeably with the passing of the winter heating season and in most areas supplies were easily adequate for reduced demands. Imports of crude oil and petroleum products for the third week of March showed an increase over the four weeks period preceding.

## Solvents and Diluents

**Cleaners' Naphtha** — Consumption has been maintained on a level comparable with that of recent months, according to trade sources. No difficulty has been reported among manufacturers in filling orders and a status of comfortable balance appeared to characterize this market. Some increase in consumption was expected with the arrival of warmer weather, as light colored summer clothing materials requires more frequent dry cleaning. The expected increase in use of the material, however, would not exceed manufacturers' capacity to supply their customers, according to trade observers.

**Mineral Spirits**—Demand continued at an active rate from consumers of the material, who found their requirements available without any particular difficulties. Manufacturers maintained production at a sufficient volume to facilitate filling their customers demands without delay. The comfortable supply position of the material was expected by trade sources to be maintained without difficulty for the immediate future.

**Toluol**—The tightness in the supplies of the material showed no easing during the past week, chiefly as a result of continued military demands. Quantities required for aviation gasoline continued heavy and substantial amounts were also taken for nitration purposes. Manufacturers attempted to fill these military needs and provide sufficient material for industrial consumers as well, but in most cases were forced to limit the amounts shipped to non-military users. Some industrial consumers turned to other materials when they found their full requirements of toluol impossible to obtain. Price schedules remained without change.

**Xylol**—A moderate balance appeared to be maintained between current production and demand for the material. Most users were able to fill their needs on the market, but there was very little unsold material for manufacturers to add to their stocks. The close balance could be disturbed by either a sudden increase in consumption or a lowered output. Hence, the long range outlook offered uncertainties.

### *Crude Oil Stocks*

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended March 21 totaled 274,480,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 273,357,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,123,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,278,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 155,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

### *Market Trends*

**Advanced**
None
**Reduced**
None

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month |
|---|---|---|
| 104.48 | 104.48 | 104.40 |

*(For Current Prices see page 9)*

No price changes have materialized in the recent past and trade sources reported seeing no increases as imminent.

**VM&P Naphtha** — A considerable volume of material was required to fill consumers current needs, but this amount was available from production without any noticeable pinch in supplies. Shipments were maintained on schedule for orders of any routine size. No change in the comfortable supply situation was indicated by current market conditions.

## Waxes

**Microcrystalline** — An active consumer demand continued to keep the current situation favorable and brought reports from manufacturers that almost all current production was going to supply market needs. The food packaging industry continued as the chief cause of the brisk status of the market, and a continued good demand from this source was expected for the immediate future. Trade sources reported that little if any slump in demand was expected before the late spring, a time when consumption normally tends to decline.

**Paraffin** — Orders from consuming industries have continued moderate to active, according to trade sources. No change in the price situation has materialized, in spite of some speculation as to whether price increases were warranted at the present. The immediate outlook was toward continued unchanged quotations, with adequate material available from production.

## Lighter Fractions

**LPG's**—Manufacturers noted a considerable easing of demand as the heaviest consuming months had passed. Most dealers who had been behind in shipping schedules were able to catch up and reported shipping on schedule without difficulty. Some price weakening was reported but was confined to certain localities and did not become a widespread condition. Posted prices remained unchanged.

## Miscellaneous

**Crude Oil**—Domestic crude petroleum consumption in April, 1953, was estimated at 6,310,000 barrels daily by the Bureau of Mines. This forecast shows a slight decline from the March estimate of 6,380,000 barrels daily. A total gasoline demand of 104.0 million barrels during April was included.

Production of crude petroleum in January, 1953, averaged 6,555,000 barrels daily, a decrease of 79,000 barrels from the December average, as reported by the Bureau of Mines. Texas production was down 69,000 barrels daily from the previous month, while other producing states reported only slight changes.

Imports of crude oil and products for the week ended March 21 averaged 1,101,600 barrels per day, the American Petroleum Institute revealed. This figure showed an increase over the average of 1,079,700 barrels per day for the four weeks ended March 21.

**Natural Gasoline** — Daily average production of natural gasoline and allied products in January was 665,000 barrels, the Bureau of Mines has reported. The figure shows a drop of 5,000 barrels per day from the average during December, 1952.

### Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Interest was well maintained for solvents and diluents during the week with supplies adequate to meet present requirements. Quotations were firm and unchanged as follows:—Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, 17.3c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b., Los Angeles Basin area; lacquer diluent, 18.3c. per gallon, same basis.

Demand for propane continued fair to moderate with stocks long; postings were unchanged at 5.9c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b., Los Angeles. The market for butane was steady with brisk inquiry and limited stocks reported. Quotations were considered firm at 6.4c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b., Los Angeles.

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

## Conoco Petrochemical Unit Puts Hinds in Market Post

Dr. George E. Hinds, assistant to the manager of Continental Oil Company's petrochemical department, has been appointed market development representative for the company's petrochemical department, a newly-created position. Dr. Hinds will continue to make his headquarters in Houston, Tex.

It was announced at the same time that James G. Hough, superintendent of Conoco's petrochemical plant at Baltimore, Md., has been promoted to the newly-created position of superintendent of petrochemical manufacturing with headquarters at Baltimore. He will be responsible for the manufacturing activities of the company's Baltimore and Chicago petrochemical plants. Walter Miller, resident engineer at Baltimore, will succeed Mr. Hough as plant superintendent.

## *Explosives Transport Rules*

—*Continued from page 5*

have to do with general information and with shipping container specifications.

Thorium metal power packed in tightly and securely closed metal cans, cushioned with incombustible material in strong outside wooden or fiberboard boxes, and not exceeding four ounces net weight in one outside shipping container, was exempted from specification packaging, marking, and labeling requirements, except that shipments by water carrier is subjected to the marking requirements tothe extent of showing the name of the contents on the packages.

**Use of Polyethylene Carboys**

Use of specification 1F or 1G polyethylene carboys as shipping containers for acids or other corrosive liquids not specifically provided for was permitted in an amendment to paragraph 73.245(a)(12) and (13). Similar authorization was granted in the case of hydrochloric (muriatic) acid, hydrochloric acid mixtures, and sodium chlorite solution, under paragraph 73.263(a)(13), and for hydrofluosilicic acid under paragraph 73.265(d).

Paragraph 73.249(a)(8) was amended to allow the use of specification 12B fiberboard boxes as shipping containers for alkaline corrosive liquids, n.o.s., alkaline caustic liquids, n.o.s., and alkaline battery fluids.

Paragraph 73.266(c)(4) was amended to allow specification wooden boxes with inside containers of polyethylene or other plastic material for transporting hydrogen peroxide.

Trifluorochloroethylene is allowed to be shipped in tanks complying with Spec. 106A500 or 106A500X and transported on trucks or semi-trailers, under an amendment to paragraph 83.314(a), while (g) of the same paragraph was amended to include liquid carbon dioxide among the commodities which may be loaded in tankcars in excess of 60,000 pounds.

**Fiber Drums 21A or 21B**

Specification fiber drums 21A or 21B may now be used for shipment of aldrin and aldrin mixtures, in dry forms, containing not more than 20 percent aldrin and no other material classed as dangerous. This was provided for in an amendment to paragraph 73.376(b)(4).

An amendment to paragraph 73.432(c) permits the unloading of anhydrous ammonia on carrier tracks directly from tankcars to permanent storage tanks.

Paragraph 73.532(h)(2) was changed to provide for the shipment of nitric acid in tank bodies or trailers on flat cars.

## *Miller Pesticides Bill*

—*Continued from page 3*

rodenticide act. "These two laws, when properly enforced, serve to assure a food supply free of any objectionable residues of pesticides," he stated.

Mr. Hitchner said the bill also will serve to aid the American farmer in his use of insecticides, fungicides and other agricultural chemicals for food production. He noted that under the Miller bill, if the farmer uses these agricultural chemicals according to label directions, food products will not be subject to seizure due to excessive pesticidal residues. "Of course," he warned, "the adoption of this bill does not relieve the farmer of his responsibility in the the proper use of pesticides."

According to the NACA executive, under the Miller amendment to the food, drug and cosmetic act, land grant colleges will be able to issue better dust and spray schedules for farmers because the bill provides for reasonably prompt issuance of standards which establish the maximum amount of residues of pesticides permissible on or in foods.

Taking note that another bill on the subject has been introduced by Rep. John J. Delaney of New York, who headed a house committee on which Rep. Miller served which investigated the use of chemicals in foods, Mr. Hitchner termed the new Miller bill "superior" to the Delaney bill "because it clarifies many of the problems of control over the use of pesticides."

Mr. Hitchner explained that the Miller bill would limit to ninety days the period in which the Federal Security Administrator would have to act on a petition to establish a residue tolerance for a product. He pointed out that the new bill would provide for panels of experts to advise and consult with the administrator on the establishment of tolerances. In addition, he said that the measure would allow recourse to the courts on grounds other than to prove that the administrator acted arbitrarily.

"The Miller bill would separate pesticides from chemicals used in processing of foods and in this manner eliminate a good deal of the difficulty in the administration of the food and drug act," Mr. Hitchner stated. "In addition, he concluded, "the bill would provide for a recognition of the present authority of the Secretary of Agriculture under the federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act and would recognize the inter-related jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the Federal Security Agency."

## Solvay Process Appoints Keene to Development Post

Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, has appointed Paul A. Keene assistant to the director of development. Mr. Keene, who in his new post will continue to make his headquarters in Syracuse, N. Y., has been with Solvay since 1919. He was for several years chief of research, and more recently has been engaged in technical studies of a research nature and has as well participated in development of future programs.


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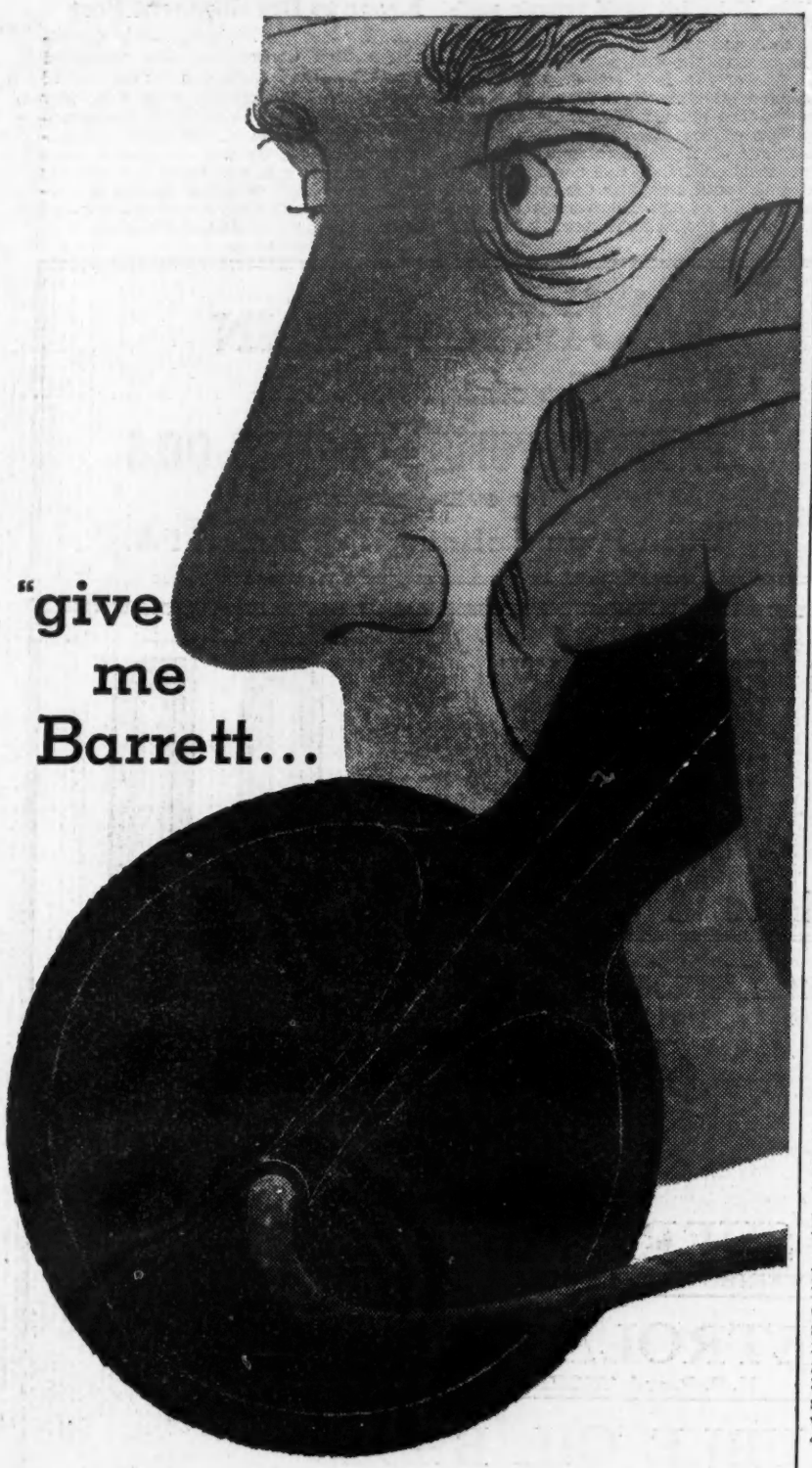


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# Coal Chemicals

Benzol prices advanced between 1½ cents and 4 cents per gallon at various shipping points last week. One benzol advance was effective today and other changes were scheduled for later in the month. Technical grade resorcinol came down 5 cents, making a new range. Advances in some dye schedules became effective April 1.

Demand levels for coal chemicals have not changed drastically in recent weeks. The light oils continued in a very strong market position. Benzol and xylol enjoyed an excellent demand. Toluol was extremely tight.

The tar acids have been moving at a fairly good rate, according to domestic producers. Natural phenol was doing a bit better than the cresols or cresylic acid, but the latter two were in a satisfactory position. Importers said that the recent reductions in ADF cresylic have not greatly increased buying. The market was still fairly slow from their standpoint. Synthetic phenol was moving at approximately the same rate. One source expected synthetic material to hold to the same levels, at least.

The naphthalene market has not shown ny significant increase in activity. Domestic producers were selling their crude output slowly. Refined naphthalene demand has not picked up substantially yet. Importers continued to find the market slow. Prices of imported 78-degree material were steady. Pyridin continued to look strong. Demand for refined pyridin were still in excess of production capacities. Technical resorcinol was enjoying a healthy demand. Phthalic anhydride was showing good activity.

All previous records were exceeded by the making of 2,324,000 tons of steel during the week ending March 28, the American Iron and Steel Institute announced. March output as of midnight March 29 totaled 9,478,000 tons. Thus, the figures for the last two days of the month were expected to bring the total over the 10,000,000 mark for the first month in history. The operating rate for the week ending April 4 was scheduled to be at 100.8 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 2,273,000 tons, compared with 2,262,000 tons one month ago, and 2,120,000 tons one year ago.

## Market Trends

**Advanced**

Benzol, pure nitration, Bethlehem, Birmingham, Chicago, Cleveland, Geneva, Johnstown, Lackawanna, Lone Star, Lorain, Pittsburgh, Sparrows Point, Syracuse, Terre Haute, Wyandotte, Youngstown, ½c. to 4c. per gal.

Dyes, coaltar, general use:—
20 chrysoidine Y, 10c. per lb.
27 fast light orange 2G, 12c. per lb.
57 fuchsine 6B, 10c. per lb.
79 scarlet 2R, 7c. per lb.
151 orange AD, 9c. per lb.
161 orange RR, 11c. per lb.
203 chrome black T, 6c. per lb.
332 bismark brown, 7c. per lb.
382 scarlet B, 17c. per lb.
401 diazo black BHD, 6c. per lb.
420 diamine brown M, 8c. per lb.
593 green BY, 7c. per lb.
640 tartrazine, 15c. per lb.
655 auramine, 19c. per lb.
865 nigrosine WSJ, 7c. per lb.
Spirit soluble, blue methylene 2B, 16c. per lb.

**Reduced**

Resorcinol, tech., 5c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | April 4, 1952 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 113.26 | 113.26 | 113.24 | 113.71 |

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

## Basic Products

**Benzol**—Several major producers advanced their price schedules effective last week. One producer advanced its price today (Monday), and another source was scheduled to go up later this month. The increases ranged from 1½c. to 4c. per gallon. Current quotations ranged from 36c. to 42c. per gallon, varying at different shipping points. A majority of the advances reported brought schedules up to 40c. per gallon.

Demand levels for this aromatic have not changed to any great extent. Producers were selling their coaltar output as fast as they made it. The firmer price picture indicated that producers were expecting the good demand to continue.

**Creosote**—The market for this material was said to be steady. Producers were selling a fair amount of material. Supplies were adequate for current demand levels. Prices were steady at present levels.

Tar distillers and cokeoven operators produced a total of 142,305,307 gallons of creosote in 1952, according to the Tariff Commission's preliminary statistics. January output totaled 12,631,045 gallons, compared with December production of 12,897,044 gallons. Of the January figure, tar distillers produced 9,116,989 gallons and cokeoven operators produced 3,514,056 gallons.

**Cresols**—Producers said that the market for these tar acids has not shown much change in the past several weeks. Demand for the cresols was said to be fair. Activity in cresylic resins increased slightly over the first quarter, thus bringing the cresols' sales levels up to a fairly good position. Producers were optimistic, expecting the demand to hold up. Prices have remained at their old levels.

January production of metaparacresol was 743,335 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. December figures for meta-para were not available. Production of mixed ortho-meta-para isomers in January was 904,818 pounds, compared with 1,047,682 pounds produced in December.

**Cresylic Acid**—Demand for this material has not changed substantially in recent weeks. Producers of domestic acid continued to report fairly good activity. Consumer inquiries have not been exceptionally heavy, but there was enough demand to keep cresylic moving.

Prices of imported ADF acid have remained at the levels established in recent weeks. Some sources said that the lower prices have not induced greater movement of cresylic. There was some buying and a fair number of inquiries, but the market did not pick up the way some sources had hoped, it was said.

Production of refined cresylic acid from all sources totaled 4,757,832 pounds in January, as against December output of 3,518,981 pounds, information from the Tariff Commission indicates.

**Naphthalene**—There were no particular changes in demand levels for crude domestic material. Producers were moving their output slowly. There hasn't been any real surge in sales of refined naphthalene due to the moth control season. Prices have kept to previously established levels.

The market for imported 78-degree material was unchanged from previous weeks. Activity was quite slow. Suppliers said that they were not moving too much hot-pressed currently. Prices were still within the range of 3.25c. to 3.35c. per pound.

**Phenol**—Producers said that natural phenol was moving at a fair rate. One source said that demand for synthetic material has shown some pickup in the past few days. Another producer of USP synthetic stated that sales during February and March were about comparable, and April looked like it would hold to the same levels, according to orders currently held.

Activity in phenolic resins and adhesives has been fairly good. It was felt that the market for phenol would parallel the levels of these synthetic resins. Since demand was expected to hold up for the resins, it was assumed that phenol requirements would be about the same as they have been, with some possibility of increases in consumer needs.

Synthetic and natural phenol output in January totaled 38,193,103 pounds, while December production was 34,992,931 pounds, Tariff Commission figures indicate.

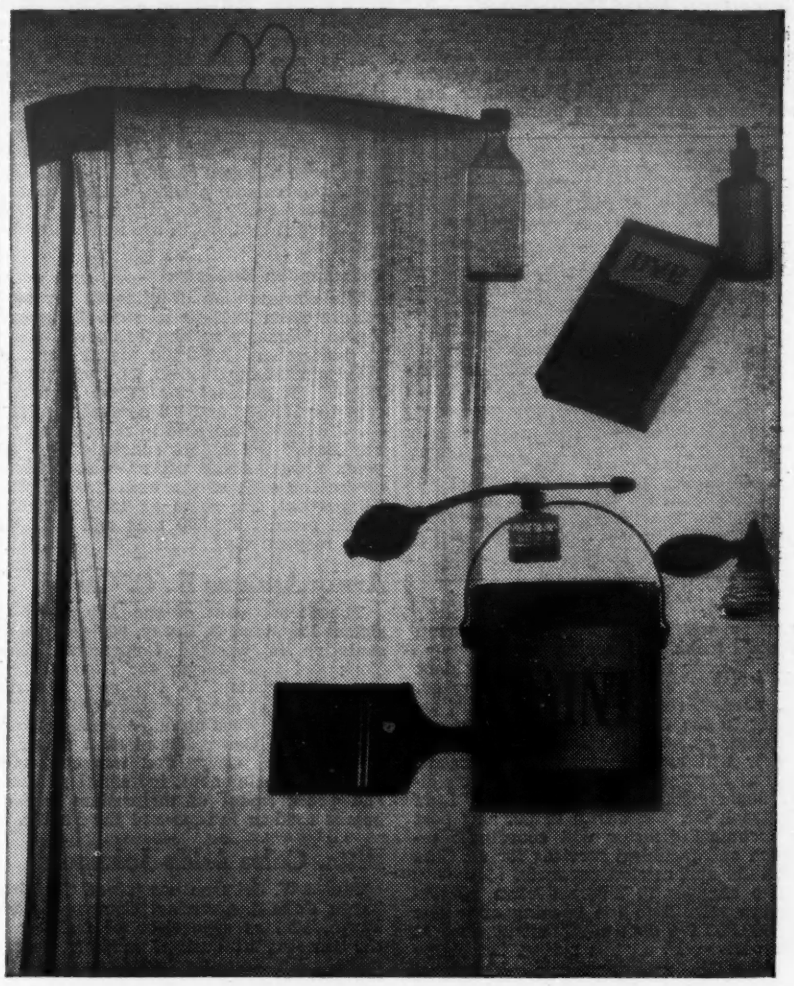
**Pyridin**—There has not been much evidence of any change in the supply and demand relationship of this market. Producers reported that the overall demand was still in excess of their production capacities. It was added that there has not been enough easing in the various outlets for 2-degree material to encourage pro-

### *Coal Chemicals*

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending April 4, was as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ammonia liquid, $NH_3$ | lbs. | 1,062,443 |
| Ammonia sulphate | lbs. | 38,399,733 |
| Benzol | gals. | 3,673,018 |
| Coaltar | gals. | 16,847,314 |
| Creosote oil | gals. | 941,021 |
| Naphthalene, crude | lbs. | 2,595,397 |
| Pyridin, refined | lbs. | 27,320 |
| Toluol | gals. | 722,461 |
| Xylol | gals. | 192,758 |

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*



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ducers to go out looking for more business. Prices remained steady.

**Toluol**—The market for this aromatic was extremely tight and pressure was continually building up. Producers said that government requirements of toluol have been quite heavy, and appeared to be increasing. Industrial demand for protective coatings uses has also been quite good. The combined needs of government and industry have kept this market in a squeeze. Prices have remained at old levels.

**Xylol**—Demand for this light oil was still excellent. Producers were moving their production right from the plants just as soon as it was made. Prices have held to their old levels. A general increase in schedules as there has been in the benzol market was not anticipated for xylol.

Production of xylol totaled 3,803,143 gallons in January, compared with December output of 7,118,949 gallons, information from the Tariff Commission indicates.

## Dyes

Increases in price schedules effective April 1 resulted in the following changes and current quotations:—Chrysoidine Y, C.I. 20, came up 10c. to 74c. per pound; fast light orange 2G, C.I. 27, was 78c., is now 90c. per pound; fuchsine 6B, C.I. 57, came up 10c. to $1.08 per pound; scarlet 2R, C.I. 79, advanced 7c. to 81c. per pound; orange AD, C.I. 151, increased 9c. to 55c. per pound, orange RR, C.I. 161, was up 11c. to become 66c. per pound; chrome black T, C.I. 203, advanced from 71c. to 78c. per pound; bismark brown RX, C.I. 332, came up to 95c. per pound; scarlet B, C.I. 382, was $1.65, became $1.82 per pound; diazo black BHD, C.I. 401, increased 6c. to 69c. per pound; diamine brown M, C.I. 420, advanced to 98c. per pound; green BY, C.I. 593, up 7c. to 72c. per pound; tartrazine, conc., C.I. 640, was $1.46 and became $1.61 per pound; auramine conc., C.I. 655, advanced from $1.85 to $2.04 per pound; Nigrosine WSJ, C.I. 865, was up 7c. to 75c. per pound, and methylene blue 2B conc., spirit soluble went from $1.55 to $1.71 per pound. The preceding changes were just those dyes carried in our prices current section which advanced. Other increases were noted in dyestuffs not quoted in OPD. The reason they are not carried here being that there is such a vast number of dyes while space is limited. The dyes quoted are intended to be representative of the market.

## Intermediates

**Acetanilide**—Total production of technical and USP grades amounted to 4,573,236 pounds in 1952, according to preliminary information from the Tariff Commission.

January output of these grades was 532,286 pounds, compared with December production of 405,428 pounds.

**Maleic Anhydride** — Demand for this intermediate has held up quite well. Producers were moving their production right along. Prices have held their old levels.

Preliminary production statistics from the Tariff Commission indicate that total output for 1952 came to 17,685,825 pounds.

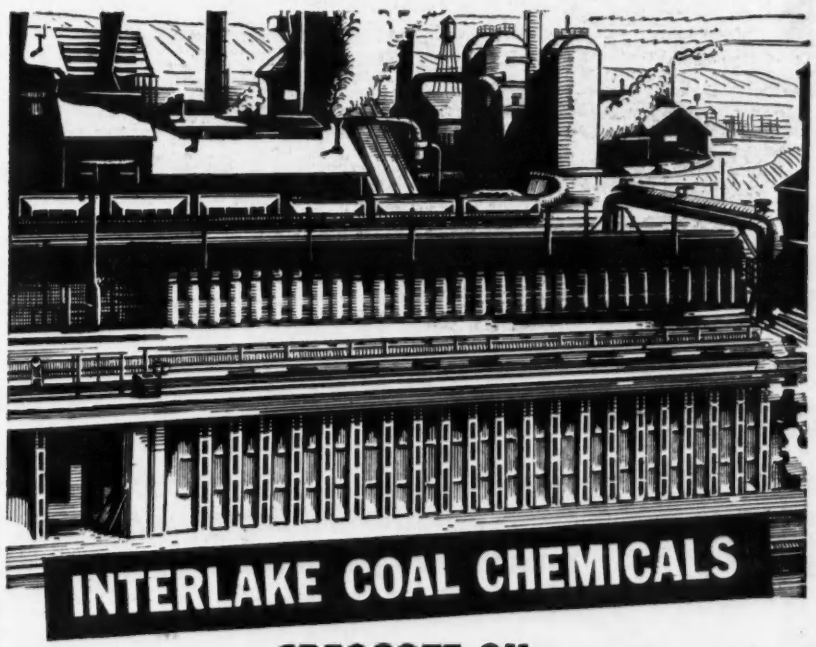
**Metachloroanilin**—Inquiries for this intermediate have not been too frequent. A source stated that the market has just gone along at the same slow pace. Prices were firm. Supply was good.

**Para-anisidin** — A producer reported that demand for this material was down a bit, consequently the market was described as being quite slow. Supplies were adequate to take care of consumer needs. Prices have kept to their old levels.

**Phthalic Anhydride**—Prices held firm in a market which has been showing a good amount of sales activity. Producers expected that the current buying levels would be held up. Alkyd resins have been doing quite well and plasticizers have remained fairly steady.

**Resorcinol**—The price of the technical grade material was decreased 5c. last week. Current quotations ranged from 77½c. to 82½c. per pound in carlots of 200-lb. drums, and from 78½c. to 83½c. per pound in less than carlots. It was said that the reduction has come about through technological improvements allowing the producer to keep ahead of rising raw material and labor costs.

A source said that demand has been extremely strong. Current buying levels were enough to take up the extra output of increased capacity. However, the full capacity has not been tapped yet, thus, there were no shortages of resorcinol.



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## Ciba Co. Names Horner Executive Vice-President

Ciba Company has appointed Keith R. J. Horner to the newly-created post of executive vice-president, with headquarters in New York. William H. Kieffer has been made general sales manager of the company, while Dr. Charles J. Weidmann becomes technical director.

Keith R. J. Horner

Mr. Horner was formerly vice-president and general manager of Ciba Company. Mr. Kieffer, for the past three years assistant to the president, succeeds Samuel I. Parker as general sales manager. Mr. Parker will assume other administrative duties. Heretofore manager of the technical department of Ciba Company, Ltd., Montreal, Dr. Weidmann in his new post as technical director will coordinate research and technical services for all Ciba dyestuffs and related products.

The changes in administrative personnel are related to the opening of a new $18,000,000 vat dyestuffs plant by Ciba at Toms River, N. J., this spring, Dr. Harry B. Marshall, president, said. Expanded operations have called for greater integration of company activities, he explained. Ciba Company is an American unit of an international dyestuff, pharmaceutical and plastics research and manufacturing organization, headquarters of which are at Basle, Switzerland.

## *Nitrogen Int'l Output Seen*

*—Continued from page 3*

offs have been granted allowing a total production of 2,650,000 metric tons of synthetic and byproduct nitrogen by 1955. This compares with estimated 1952-53 output of 1,680,000 tons and consumption of 1,855,000 tons. Aikman goes on to say that it is "unlikely that more than 2,000,000 tons will be in operation for the season 1953-54 and 2,350,000 tons for 1954-55, the remaining 300,000 tons, if built, only being available 1955-56." Against this, Europe and other countries are expected to increase production by about 170,000 tons by 1954-55.

**Steady Demand in US Cited**

Aikman sees as the most favorable feature of the market the steady demand in this country, adding that prices have been firmly held here, which has resulted in a flow of 100,000 tons of European imports during the past two months. Despite the fact that the US expansion program will in all likelihood be achieved by 1955, the general feeling, in the London firm's view, is that all the new production will be consumed in this country. Added to this, it is emphasized, is the fact that demand from the Far East has been consistent and shipments to China, Formosa and Korea from Europe and Japan are estimated at 200,000 tons during 1952-53 as against 135,000 tons in the previous year.

It is also noted that there has been a stepped-up demand for 20.5 percent kalkammonsalpeter and 26 percent ammonium sulphate nitrate in the United States, primarily for the middle west and the cotton belt which have not formerly been large nitrogen consumers. In the Far East, the company adds, there are also indications that stocks of the latter material, bought by the US, are now being disposed of.

**Consumption Estimates**

The consumption of nitrogen for agriculture from 1847-48 to 1952-53, according to Aikman's revised estimates, shows an increase of 2,160,000 metric tons, or 13½ percent for 1948-49, 11.8 percent for 1949-50, 13 percent for 1950-51, 5.8 percent for 1951-52 and 8.8 percent for 1952-53. "With the increase in the US and the Far East," the report concludes, "it appears reasonable to estimate a world increase for each of the next two years of 8.8 percent, the same as 1952-53, which would mean 5,925,000 tons and 6,445,000 tons, respectively."

## Army Assigns R. C. Carey

The Department of the Army has assigned Raymond C. Carey, regional representative in western Connecticut, New York and New Jersey for General Dyestuff Corporation, to the army general staff, assistant chief of staff, G-4, logistic division, in Washington. During World War II, Mr. Carey served as a major in the Chemical Corps and was connected with the development, industrial planning and procurement of magnesium and oil bombs used in Europe and the Pacific.

## Pitts. Coke Adds Johnson

James W. Johnson has joined the Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., as supervisor of training in the company's industrial relations department. Mr. Johnson had been with the Reynolds Metals Company, Richmond, Va., and prior to that was with the Solvay Process Division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

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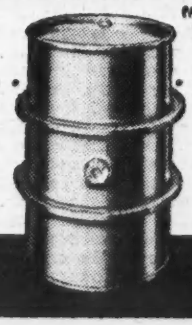

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# Textile and Leather Chemicals

Demand for textile and leather chemicals last week continued restricted to prompt delivery. The volume of sales was reported as fair. Prices were well held at former levels, the only change taking place in sago flour, which declined fractionally on spot and for shipment.

Potato starch rallied as a result of a dust explosion in a plant in Maine, which destroyed several hundred tons of starch. Before the explosion, carlots were offered at a reduction of about 1 cent per pound, but low offers were withdrawn and the market became nominal at former levels. Tapioca flour from Java were available for April delivery, well below the cost of Brazilian. Increased stocks of sago flour and quiet demand resulted in lower prices for spot and prompt delivery. Corn dextrin and starch were in steady request for immediate needs.

Tanning material replacements continued inactive, as consumers operated on fairly heavy inventories. Primary markets, however, remained steady and quotably unchanged.

Larger consumption of apparel wool in January offset the decline in carpet wool and total consumption held at 9,600,000 pounds, the same as in December, according to the Census Bureau. Apparel wool usage averaged 6,900,000 pounds weekly, while carpet wool fell to 2,700,000 pounds. Wool consumption during January, 1952, averaged 8,100,000 pounds, weekly, of which 5,900,000 pounds were of apparel class wool and 2,200,000 pounds of carpet wool.

Foot wear production in January totaled 45,000,000 pair, 10 percent more than January last year and 8 percent above December, 1952, according to the Census Bureau. Men's shoe output was about 9,000,000 pairs, in January, the same as December, but 4 percent larger than January last year.

### Market Trends

**Advanced**

None

**Reduced**

Sago flour, ¼c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | April 4, 1952 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 103.09 | 103.09 | 103.09 | 87.05 |

*(For Current Prices see page 9)*

## Chemicals

**Acetic Anhydride** — Small lot buying was noted for spot needs, while deliveries against contracts were in good request. Prices were well held.

**Bichromates**—This market was without change and steady. Demand was quite active for withdrawals against former contracts. Prices were maintained at prevailing levels.

**Sodium Acetate** — Market was quiet. Prices were steady and unchanged.

**Sodium Hydrosulphite** — Consumers took fair sized quantities for actual requirements. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

**Sulphonated Oils**—Demand was reported restricted to immediate delivery. Prices were without change.

## Sizing Materials

**Blood Albumin**—Business was confined to actual needs. Demand was expected to improve soon to meet heavier seasonal requirements of the cork and other industries. Quotations were held at 67c. per pound, drums and up to 80c. for lesser quantities.

**Corn Dextrin** — Business was restricted to prompt requirements. Market was unchanged and steady. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79 and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

**Corn Starch** — Demand was moderate, chiefly for immediate needs. Prices were maintained at prevailing levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.26, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply dropped 984,000 bushels to 33,620,000 bushels for the week ended March 27, compared with 55,492,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to Chicago Board of Trade.

**Egg Albumen** — While business was light, the market remained steady, reflecting the firmness of eggs. Prices were well held. Flake was quoted at $2.49 to $2.51 per pound, and powdered, $2.53 to $2.55 per pound, depending upon quantity. Demand for technical was light. Prices ranged from $1.01 to $1.07 per pound, on spot, as to quantity.

Liquid egg production during February totaled 45,291,000 pounds compared with 48,166,000 pounds in February last year and the 1947-51 average of 51,976,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The quantity produced for drying was less than a year ago and accounts for all the decrease in total production from a year ago.

Dried egg output during February totaled 1,168,000 pounds compared with 1,916,000 pounds a year ago and the average of 5,925,000 pounds. Production consisted of 199,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 243,000 pounds of dried albumen and 726,000 pounds of dried yolk. Production during February last year consisted of 149,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 824,000 pounds of dried albumen and 943,000 pounds of dried yolk.

**Egg Yolk**—This market was steady and unchanged. Demand was fairly active for actual needs. Yolk was quoted at $1.10 to $1.12 per pound, according to quantity. Production in February totaled 726,000 pounds, compared with 943,000 pounds, February last year.

**Potato Starch** — Market developed a stronger tone following the destruction of several hundred tons of starch by a dust explosion in a plant in Maine. Offers at 6.50c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. Maine, were withdrawn and the market was nominally quoted at 7¼c. to 7.35c., same basis. Imported starch was quiet and nominal at 8.35c. to 8.40c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid. Stocks on spot were unchanged at 9½c. to 10¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Secretary of Agriculture warned potato growers that their market might be glutted if farmers intentions to plant 1,509,000 acres in 1953 were carried out. This would result in a yield of about 385,000,000 bushels, 11 percent more than harvested in 1952, and is 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels of potatoes more than is needed to meet all national requirements. The secretary also stated that the excess production would reduce prices per bushel and increase the cost of operating the larger acreage.

**Sago Flour**—Trading was restricted to small lots for spot delivery. Market was slightly easier due to increased stocks for spot delivery. Raw was quoted at 7¾c. to 8c. per pound and refined, 9c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Raw was offered at 7c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

**Tapioca Flour**—Supplies from Java were available for April delivery. AAA was quoted at 9½c. per pound, carlots, exdock and AA at 9c., same basis, while May arrivals were offered at about 1c. less. Trading was reported quiet. Brazilian was still in tight supply and merely nominal.

## Tanning Materials

**Chestnut Extract** — This market was firm, reflecting limited available stocks. Prices were well held for all grades. Extract 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works and 5.1c. per pound, barrels, carlots, same basis.

**Mangrove Bark**—Business was limited to an occasional lot for prompt shipment. Prices were without change. Columbian bark held at $60 per ton, exdock; Ecuadorian at $57.50 per ton, and African at $79 to $80 per ton, same basis.

**Quebracho Extract**—Tanners limited demand to moderate sized lots for prompt shipment. Primary market remained firm at unchanged quotations. Solid ordinary was quoted 11 31/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified 12 31/16c. same basis, plus duty.

**Spruce Extract** — Trading was quiet. Shipments of Swedish powered extract were held at 4c. per pound, plus duty.

**Valonia** — Buying interest lagged but shipments were well held at former levels. Extract was quoted at 10c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. Beards were unchanged at $85 per ton and cups, $64, exdock.

**Wattle**—Business was light and spotty, chiefly for prompt shipment. Prices were unchanged and firm. Fair average was quoted at $104 per ton, exdock and merchantable, $100 per ton, same basis. South African extract was held at 11⅛c. per pound and East African, 10⅞c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

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| *Supply* ➧ | **Manufactured by the tons** |
| *Special qualities* ➧ | **Roche pyridoxine hydrochloride is of such high quality that it may be used for parenteral solutions.** ***The need for pyridoxine in human nutrition has been established.*** **(Report of the Council on Pharmacy, American Medical Association, published in J.A.M.A., Sept. 22, 1951, pg. 322.** |
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# Drugs and Fine Chemicals

This market showed considerable price activity last week. The index for the drugs and fine chemicals market declined 0.02 point from that of the preceding week. Prominent among the group of price changes were advances in ethyl and isopropyl alcohols. The former was upped 8 cents per gallon for the pure alcohol. The completely denatured and specially denatured formulae were similarly advanced although there were some fractional differences among the new prices on these formulae. Isopropyl alcohol was advanced 3 cents per gallon, across the board. This was the second advance in isopropanol since the first of the year.

Monosodium glutamate was advanced 4 cents per pound. The increase was made by the last producer to hold out without increasing his schedule this year.

On the downward side, price declines included caffeine, theobromine and choline salts. Caffeine, both hydrous and anhydrous, was reduced 50 cents per pound in an effort to bring domestic schedules more in line with the lower priced imported caffeine which has been giving serious competition, pricewise, to the domestic product. Theobromine quotations were also cut, for virtually the same reason. The alkaloid was reduced 75 cents per pound and the minor salts, such as theobromine sodio- salicylate and theobromine with sodium acetate, 20 cents per pound. Caffeine prices have steadily declined in the past few years, mainly in an effort to negate the price advantage enjoyed by lower priced imported caffeine. Another group of items reduced last week were the choline salts. These were cut 20 cents per pound and affected by this action were choline dihydrogen citrate, bitartrate and chloride, medicinal.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced last week that it had bought 16,400,000 gallons of ethanol for use in its butadiene plants. The alcohol is to be supplied by two sources. The bulk of the purchase, some 10,000,000 gallons, was bought from a major producer of fermentation alcohol in this country. The remainder will come from West Germany.

Although the original intention of the RFC had been to buy 20,000,000 gallons of alcohol for its synthetic rubber plants, it said that in order to buy the additional 3,600,000 gallons to make this total, it would have had to pay prices considered out of line with those paid for the initial 16,400,000 gallons. Additional purchases will probably be made in June, some sources said.

**ACTH**—Demand for adrenocorticotropic hormone was reported to be moving steady. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and the current price in bulk was $20 per gram. One manufacturer asserted that he had succeeded in increasing the yield of ACTH obtained in the manufacturing process quite substantially, thus enabling him to reduce his price schedule.

**Caffeine**—The pressure of lower priced caffeine imports was reportedly primarily responsible for the 50c. per pound drop in domestic quotations last week. Anhydrous caffeine prices were reduced early in the week with similar price cuts in the hydrous material following later.

Domestic producers, as a result of this latest price cut have become increasingly hard pressed by foreign competition. A saving factor, to date, has been the superior quality of domestically produced caffeine. However, although the desirable qualities of freeness from color and odor possessed by domestic material have given it an edge over the imported in this respect, the lower price of imported caffeine has been a decided factor in the competition for the consumer dollar. Furthermore, some drug manufacturers either do not require caffeine absolutely colorless and odorless in their products or they don't care to pay the heretofore higher prices asked for the domestic material.

The coming months should see increasing competition between domestic and imported drugs in the domestic market as foreign makers strive to capture additional American dollars in the expanding "trade not aid" program which has been mapped abroad.

Current price schedules on caffeine were as follows:—Anhydrous, $3 per pound, in lots of 100 pounds or more. Caffeine, hydrous, was quoted at $2.80 per pound, on a similar quantity basis.

## *Market Trends*

**Advanced**

Alcohol, ethyl, pure, 8c. per gal.
Isopropyl, 3c. per gal.
Sodium glutamate, monobasic, 4c. per lb.

**Reduced**

Caffeine, 50c. per lb.
Choline salts, 20c. per lb.
Theobromine, alkaloid, 75c. per lb.
Sodio-salicylate, 20c. per lb.
With sodium acetate, 20c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | April 4, 1952 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 90.36 | 90.38 | 91.16 | 98.10 |

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

**Castor Oil**—Arrivals of beans at Philadelphia and New York ports last week amounted to 1,766,850 pounds, as compared with 3,374,100 the previous week, and 2,070,000 during the corresponding week of last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports last week totaled 3,036,000 pounds, as against the 4,154,000 pounds brought in during the previous week, and the 1,325,600 pounds landed during the corresponding week of 1952.

Total imports of beans so far this year at Philadelphia and New York amounted to 40,847,100 pounds, compared with 48,743,100 pounds during the corresponding period in 1952. Total oil imports at these ports so far this year amounted to 27,101,250 pounds, as against the 23,735,400 pounds brought in during the same period last year.

**Choline Salts**—Effective April 1, 1953, price schedules on choline salts were reduced 20c. per pound. This was the first price change in these compounds in over a year. Affected by the reduction were choline dihydrogen citrate, choline bitartrate and choline chloride, medicinal. Current schedules were as follows:—1,000 pounds or more, $1.50 per pound. Smaller lot prices ranged from $1.55 to $1.75 per pound.

**Ethyl Alcohol** — Announcement was made last week that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had purchased 16,400,000 gallons of ethyl alcohol for use at two of its butadiene plants. The purchase was some 3,600,000 gallons less than the original announced 20,000,000 gallons. Although exact prices paid for the alcohol were not known, a range of from 32c. to 36c. per gallon was said to have been paid. The amount bought will be supplied by two concerns, with the larger amount to be supplied by a major fermentation producer in this country. The remainder of the alcohol purchased will come from west Germany. The alcohol was sold on a delivered basis and is slated to be consigned in equal amounts during April, May and June.

The RFC said that it had enough alcohol on hand in addition to last week's purchase to enable it to get by during the next three months. RFC stated that it did not pick up the full 20,000,000 gallons originally sought because it would have had to pay higher prices for the relatively small quantity of 3,600,000 gallons, representing the difference between the original amount sought and the amount purchased.

A boost in alcohol prices of 8c. per gallon went into effect last week on April 1. Although the alcohol market has improved substantially during the past quarter with regard to consumption, some observers entertained doubt as to whether consumers would be willing to pay the new price. Spot purchases are not expected to be affected since spot alcohol prices 55c. during the first quarter. In effect, price on spot purchases have been reduced 7c. per gallon but the great bulk of alcohol sales are made on a contract basis. The purchases to date of over 30,000,000 gallons of ethyl alcohol by the RFC have contributed greatly to the firmness of the market. Consumer buying of alcohol for civilian end uses has been stepped up considerably this year and resulting from the strong demand for alcohol has been the steadily rising price of blackstrap molasses, the basic raw material used in the fermentation alcohol process. Blackstrap molasses prices for the 1953 crop have more than slightly doubled, hence the readiness of fermentation producers to go along on the price increase.

The current price schedule on pure ethanol and various formulae was as follows:tankcar prices; pure ethyl alcohol, 48 cents per gallon; proprietary solvent, 51 cents, completely denatured grades, 50½ cents; specially denatured grades, SD 1, 50½ cents, SD 2B, 49 cents, SD 3A, 48 cents, SD 23A, 51 cents, SD 23H, 51 cents,

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

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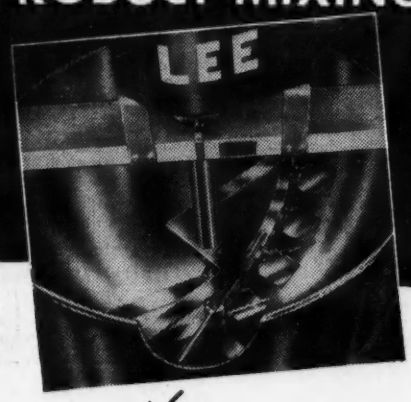


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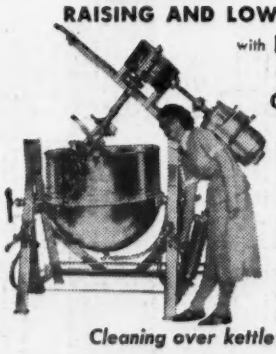

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**Glycerin**—Demand for both refined and crude glycerin continued at high levels. Supplies of refined were about ample for current inquiry although there were some delays in delivery reported. Generally speaking, if a consumer was unable to get needed glycerin from one source, he was able to get it ultimately from another producer.

Imports of crude glycerin continued heavy due to the strong demand for the refined material. Crude prices remained essentially unchanged and it was reported that this month's production had been long since allocated.

A rise in glycerin stocks was shown in preliminary Department of Commerce figures recently issued. Total factory and warehouse stocks at the end of February aggregated 42,616,000 pounds, an increase of 4.9 percent over January, which had a stock total of 40,600,000 pounds.

Domestic production of crude glycerin (including synthetic) decreased about 1 percent under January to a level of 17,800,000 pounds. This is close to the level of production of crude glycerin in February of last year. Factory and warehouse stocks of crude at the end of February, 1953, totaled 12,275,000 pounds, an increase of 6.4 percent over the preceding month. Factory production of high gravity and yellow distilled glycerin amounted to 6,762,000 pounds, an increase of 0.9 percent. Factory and warehouse stocks aggregated 12,697,000 pounds, a decline of 2.3 percent. Production of chemically pure glycerin totaled 13,258,000 pounds, an increase of 8.8 percent while factory and warehouse stocks increased 9.8 percent to 17,644,000 pounds at the end of February, 1953.

**Isopropyl Alcohol**—Price schedules on isopropyl alcohol were advanced 3c. per gallon last week. The increase, which had been announced last month, went into effect on April 1.

The current price schedule on isopropanol went as follows:—91 percent grade 41½c. per gallon in tankcars, 53½c. in drum carlots and 58½c. in less than carlots. The 95 percent material was listed at 43¾c. per gallon in tanks, 55¾c. in drum carlots and 60¾c. in less than carlots. The 99 percent grade was 46c. in tanks, 58c. in drum carlots and 63c. per gallon in less than carlots.

**Milk Powder**—The market in nonfat dry milk powder was unsettled. Buying interest was light with purchases limited to immediate needs. Offerings were fully ample to excessive.

The market in whole milk powder was weak. Offerings were in excess of light demand.

The Department of Agriculture has announced an embargo on imports of dry whole milk, in addition to other dairy products. Effective April 1, 1953, the embargo does not apply to any shipments already in transit under allowable quotas. All authorizations that were unused on March 31, expired on that date.

Production, stocks, and manufacturers' selling prices of total nonfat dry milk solids for February were the highest of record for the month, the Buerau of Agricultural Economics reports.

February output of nonfat dry milk solids totaled 80,300,000 pounds, highest for the month in 19 years of record, up 63 percent from a year earlier and 55 percent from the 1947-51 average. Production for January and February totaled 158,300,000 pounds, a gain of 67 percent from the same two months a year earlier.

Spray-dried nonfat milk solids production during February was 66,100,000 pounds, a gain of more than one-third from the previous February record in 1950, up 73 percent from a year earlier and 81 percent from the five-year average for the month. During the first two months of 1953, output totaled 130,600,000 pounds, an increase of 79 percent from the same months a year earlier. Roller-dried nonfat milk solids production, at 14,200,000 pounds, was the highest for the month since 1950, a gain of 29 percent from a year earlier but a decline of 7 percent from the 1947-51 average. Out-

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put for January and February totaled 27,700,000 pounds, a gain of 29 percent from the same period in 1952.

**Molasses**—Prices for feed molasses remained unchanged at all points during week ended March 31. Gulf demand continued slow to moderate while demand on east and west coasts was generally moderate. Cane blackstrap supplies were adequate at most points while beet, citrus and hydrol molasses continued generally limited. Production of Cuban blackstrap as of March 15, 1953, was 96,600,000 gallons, according to the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute. As of same date 1952, production was 166,200,000 gallons. Yield of blackstrap per short ton raw sugar as of March 15, 1953, was 41.8 gallons. Blackstrap yield as of same date 1952 was 48.8 gallons.

**Monosodium Glutamate** — Although there had been previous increases by some producers, the last hold out, as far as prices are concerned, boosted this price schedule 4c. per pound last week. Demand for monosodium glutamate was reported to be running at strong levels. Although military buying has eased considerably, purchases for civilian consumption have been high. Increasingly greater use of MSG in food products accounts for the strong demand it has been enjoying. Supplies were adequate to meet the demand.

**Pentaerythritol**—The price on PE was advanced 1c. per pound last week by one producer. At least one other producer, however, reported that his price schedule was not slated to be advanced until May 1, 1953.

Current prices on technical PE ranged from 33c. to 34c. per pound in carlots with less than carlots quoted from 34c. to 35c.

**Theobromine**—On the heels of the reduction in caffeine prices last week came a 75c. per pound reduction in theobromine alkaloid. Theobromine salts were also reduced. Theobromine alkaloid was currently quoted at $3 per pound while theobromine sodio-salicylate was pegged at $2.90 per pound and theobromine with sodium acetate at $3.60. The reduction in theobromine salt prices amounted to 20c. per pound.

This latest price cut in domestic price schedules was primarily due to stiff competition in this market from lower priced imported material Theobromine alkaloid and salt prices have been reduced three times in less than a year and in each case, foreign competition has figured strongly in the price action.

**Thiourea**—Demand for this compound was reported to be good. Supplies were somewhat short as a result of the increase in consumption in recent months. The tightness in supply was expected to be temporary since production has been slated to be increased to meet the demand. The popularity of liquid silver polishes on the consumer level has been attributed to the spurt in consumption since thiourea is used in these compounds. Prices continued unchanged.

## Pfizer Promotes Weber To Biochemical Position

Dr. Ernest M. Weber has been promoted to the position of associate director of biochemical research and production at Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Weber joined Pfizer in 1942 as a biochemist and collaborated in research on penicillin, riboflavin and streptomycin fermentation. In 1946 he was named assistant director of biochemical research and production.

## Animal Health Parley Tues.

The Animal Health Institute will hold its thirteenth annual meeting April 7 to 9 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

### Woodward to Speak Wednesday

Edson F. Woodward, chief pharmacognosist and executive secretary to the president of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, will deliver an illustrated lecture entitled "Modern Botanical Drugs" April 8th before the seminar group of Boyce-Thompson Institute, Yonkers, N. Y. Mr. Woodward's talk will mention the role of medical plants in economic botany and will be illustrated with color slides of his recent explorations in Africa and Central America.

## *Trade Briefs*

**Dr. Melvin A. Casberg** has been named health and medical assistant to the Secretary of Defense.

**Toilet Goods Association** is developing a cooperative educational program for the Department of Defense to provide guidance in personal grooming for women in the armed services.

## AEC Will Grant Rights On Patents to Industry

Descriptions of fifteen patents owned by the government and held by the Atomic Energy Commission have been transmitted to the Patent Office for registry and listing in the official register of patents.

The commission will grant non-exclusive, royalty-free licenses on the listed patents, as part of its program to make non-secret technological information available for use by industry. Commission-held patents and patent applications released for licensing now total 545.

## Mallinckrodt Makes Two Sales Organization Shifts

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., has made two changes in its sales organization—in the south and middlewest. Regional sales manager Paul A. Hein, with headquarters in St. Louis, has added the central states to his regional responsibilities. Regional sales manager Walter R. Nay, with headquarters in Chicago, has added Michigan and northwest Ohio to his north central area.

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# *APMA Voices Opposition to WHO Drug Names*

*—Continued from page 7*

and regress, also giving graphs and other data on the response of glandular secretion and other contributory functioning to corrective treatment.

**Health Economics**

The place of the pharmaceutical industry in the movements for the improvement of the health of this nation was variously emphasized during the meeting. The Health Information Foundation distributed various publications and showed some of the motion pictures included in its operations. A special consideration of the matter was given by Dr. William A. Fairer, executive vice-president and director of the Squibb Institute for Medical Research, who treated it from an economic point of view, the economic aspects of the problem and its approach being, to him, most important.

Dr. Feirer outlined the activities of the Health Information Foundation, based, he said, on the philosophy of getting adequate, solvent factual data on the problem of health needs and improvement and disseminating them. He laid stress on a statement that the handling of the problem has not been dropped by the federal administration, but merely set aside for not much more than two years. So, the pharmaceutical industry and others qualified and interested must do something.

The work of the foundation is laid to the getting of public opinion on the extent of illness and its nature and on a full evaluation of the functioning of health insurance plans, especially in relation to adequacy of the allowances. Study also comprises the needs of those for whom the plans do not provide assistance. The studies now have an aggregate cost of $300,000. Publication of the desired data is being speeded because they are wanted this year by the health committee of the United States senate as a result of conferences with HIF executives.

Particular study is being given to full determination of what is the health problem. One newer aspect is aimed at finding why, when children are found to need health care, the parents fail to do what is required. He did not make the point that availability and cost of the indicated attention are a deterrent. The pharmaceutical industry has an opportunity, through the foundation, for important service to the American people. Enlightened self-interest should make it clear that there is a responsibility to finish that job.

**Review of Activities**

The year's activities of the association and those now under way were recited by Dr. J. O'Neill Closs, the executive secre-


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*The booklet containing a recent survey of the various publications is available. A copy will be sent to you upon request.*

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tary, who saw the business outlook as pleasing, although the industry is lagging a little in the general procession and has some faults to be corrected. It also has some outside troubles by reason of governmental ideas on factory inspection, financial information, postal charges and controls. The year's regional, sectional meetings had been of great good. The primer on public relations is in type state legislation against fair trade and for tax imposts presents problems, as do substitution and duplication in products, and the policy and practice of WHO in selecting more proprietary names for drugs.

The Washington headquarters has been of much service to the members; can be of more, if asked. A full-time economist will join the New York headquarters staff May 1 similarly to serve, and a request was made that data be furnished as fully as possible. Work of the Combined Contact Committee was briefly reviewed and appreciated; so was the work of the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education and the Health Information Foundation.

The association has a financial balance of $73,000. It expects receipts of more than $100,000 this year and has a budget of $109,000 for the next. It has 124 active members and 91 associates. Deaths of five in member groups were reported.

The size of the meetings has made it difficult to find places so the association's annual gatherings over the next seven years will be alternated between Boca Raton, Fla., and White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., with the dates ranging from the last week in March to the first week in June.

**As the President Saw Things**

In the opinion of President Michael Francis Charley, this nation faces momentous legislative decisions because of population growth and the supplying of the consequent needs with reasonable regulation. He was not pessimistic, but he did look for a brief shakedown in business readjustment. He believes that competition will control prices. But, in order that business may make sure to get a fair deal, it must provide a positive program

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for the solving of national problems in the public interest. This can best be done through organizations, rather than individually. The change in Russian leaders has put a cloud over some things, and internal battling for power there could have a depressing effect on world economic conditions. Because government policies and business progress are so closely related, only guessing can be applied in that direction now. If business is free to function, this nation can enjoy epoch-making productivity.

Within the pharmaceutical industry, Mr. Charley saw a need for a committee to investigate and perhaps get legislation in relation to substitution.

He looked for a leveling off in taxes and other costs, especially in labor. He advocated action by the Department of State on the matter of WHO nonproprietary names for drugs. He saw opportunity for the industry to expand rapidly by means of foresight and hard work. He urged it to contribute to public welfare and become better recognized through educative efforts—and to be optimistic.

**Conditions in Germany**

Germany is one of the problem areas of the world, said Eli Whitney Bebevoise, former assistant US High Commissioner in that country. The Allied occupation went into a political, social, and physical vacuum there as a result of the war with an intention of governing temporarily. It soon became evident that Russia could not, or would not work with the others and there was a split over dealing with criminal charges and matters of reparations. The division has been less in Berlin than in Germany as a whole, and there are no barriers between the two sections of that city as there are between the two zones.

The break which came to a head in 1947 left a big problem of giving the Germans a government. That started in scattered localities and resulted in the Federal Republic (western zone) encompassing 50,000,000 people. That government leans toward the west politically and economically because of feelings arising from the Russian holding of prisoners of war and the heavy influx of refugees. The Social Democratic Party is largely in agreement, but desires equal recognition in relation to unification and the extension of the European Defense Council to include other countries.

Industrially, Germany has made tremendous progress since 1948, particularly in the chemical field, and has a favorable balance in foreign trade. Cultivation of markets and of branch manufacturing in Latin America is vigorously pushed. Tax reductions are planned. Organized labor recognizes the need for industrial expansion.

Refugees in Berlin are largely German common people. The problem they present is being handled well, but, of course, slowly.

US aid to Germany has gone down, but


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that country will go ahead industrially, barring interference from the east. The tension will remain, but no shooting war is indicated.

The pharmaceutical industry is fundamentally a business, said Charles Wesley Dunn, the association's general counsel. But it is distinguished by the character of the basic essentialness and high technicality of its relation to the public welfare. The need for research and care in the making and marketing of its products faces it with a degree of governmental regulation of conduct and a necessity for ethics. Only undue government hindrance —or unwise trade practices—can prevent progress.

Mr. Dunn was presented with a testimonial scroll by President Charley in recognition of his completion of forty years as general counsel for the association.

Problems of common interest to all divisions of the drug trade, hence calling for cooperative handling for mutual interests, were enumerated by Robert E Abrams, secretary of the American College of Apothecaries, from the viewpoint of the prescription pharmacist as follows:—

Substitution of various types.

Public and professional relations for pharmacy.

Increasing number of new drug products (said to have ranged over the past year from 159 chemical entities, to 866 compounds).

Promotion to physicians of products on which pharmacists have not been given information.

Quoting of prescription prices to physicians by manufacturers' representatives.

Lack of a uniform sales policy even in small areas.

Inequitable discount practices to physicians by supply houses.

Failing to inform pharmacists of changes in composition, appearance, and packaging of a product.

Premature publicity for new drugs in newspapers and other lay publications.

Mr. Abrams offered the full cooperation of his organization to manufacturers interested in giving those problems consideration.

**Clinical Research Problems**

The contributions of the drug industry to the advance in medical efficiency and the improvement of national health especially from the service side, were reviewed by Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp (Winthrop-Stearns, Inc.), in a presentation of the problems met in all aspects of clinical research—not including that done by the 150,000,000 persons in this country wno set up to evaluate medicines on their experience with them. He did not go so far as to agree with the postulate that nature does the curing; medicines only amuse the patient; but he did contend that the role of the medicine is largely that of an adjuvant.

The last formal talk on the program was by Donald C. Cook, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, who after a brief description of the work of that organization and of the statutes with which it has to do, gave an interesting and intimately informative account of incidents in the elections for Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Eisenhower. In reply to a question, he also told what SEC is doing to facilitate and promote American investments abroad.


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72 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
55 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Rotterdam
14 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
11 cks, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
27 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
12 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Rotterdam
ANISE OIL—2 cks, T M Duche & Sons, Amsterdam
11 dms, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY METAL—2 cs, C P Hull Co, Hull
30 kgs, Watson Geach, Middlesbrough
200 cs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Havre
OXIDE—205 bgs, C Gitlan & Co, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—354 bgs, Bank of New York, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
154 bgs, Parke Davis & Co, Port Sudan
150 bgs, Trust Co. of North America, Port Sudan
BEESWAX—34 bgs, H H Pike, Havana
39 bgs, Reaud Geck Corp, Havana
60 bgs, Reaud Geck Corp, Ciudad Trujillo
50 bgs, Porcella Vicini, Ciudad Trujillo
244 blks, Wm Diehl & Co, Djibouti
23 bgs, Selma Mercantile Corp, Port au Prince
12 bgs, Porcella Vicini, Puerto Plata
50 bgs, Puerto Plata
BERGAMOT OIL—8 hlf cs, Cheramy Parfumer, Messina
4 hlf cs, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Messina
10 hlf cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
2 hlf cs, S B Penick & Co, Messina
20 hlf cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Messina
32 hlf cs, Messina
BILE—4 dms, Chase National Bank, Puna
ACIDS—6 cs, Amsterdam
BISMUTH METAL—62 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
CADMIUM METAL—46 cs, Bank of Athens, Antwerp
194 cs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
CARAWAY SEED—400 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—24 cs, P H Petry, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—328 bgs, Wm H Muller, Amsterdam
CASEIN—320 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
3,278 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
350 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Napier
1,500 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Buenos Aires
529 bgs, H D Sheldon & Co, Oslo
1,000 bgs, Rotterdam
CASSIA—300 bls, Arnhold & Co, Hong Kong
100 bls, Wah Young Co, Hong Kong
252 bls, Landes & Balint, Hong Kong
225 bls, S L Jones & Co, Hong Kong
100 bls, A G Dunn, Hong Kong
82 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—700 bgs, National City Bank, Djibouti
374 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Port au Prince
7,481 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Rotterdam
3,224 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Rotterdam
OIL—234 tons, Ralli Bros, Bombay
340 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
444 tons, C Tennant Sons & Co, Buenos Aires
200 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Rotterdam
300 tons, Bank of California, Fortaleza
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,200 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHLORAL HYDRATE—20 kgs, M W Hardy & Co, Hull
CINNAMON QUILL—100 bls, Volkart Bros, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Colombo
65 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Chilung
CLAY—10 bgs, Mondial Trading Corp, Havre
COALTAR DYES—10 dms, Hanover Bank, Havre
18 cks, C H Timm, Rotterdam
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7 dms, Interstate Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
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COCONUT OIL—900 tons, Ludo & Luyin Corp, Cebu
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CODLIVER OIL — 200 dms, Whitmoyer Laboratories, St Johns
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ERGOT—32 bgs, Judson Sheldon Div, Lisbon
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EUCALYPTUS OIL—25 dms, Bank of Manhattan Co, Melbourne
FENNEL OIL—4 cs, Ungerer & Co, Amsterdam
FENUGREEK SEED—137 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Casablanca
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99,138 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
70,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Aruba
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164,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
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102,704 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
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6 cks, C Hollinshed, Auckland
1 ck, S S Svendsen, Lyttleton
OX—16 cs, Fidelity Union Trust Co, Sydney
5 dms, International Packers Ltd, Sydney
SHEEP—2 dms, International Packers Ltd, Sydney
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125 bls, Catz American Co, Padang
250 bls, Landes & Balint, Padang
NUX VOMICA—8 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
OPIUM—375 cs, Barr Shipping Co, Istanbul
ORANGE PEEL—147 bbls, Causse Manufacturing Co, Messina
54 bbls, A J Mainzer, Messina
23 bbls, Credit Suisse, Messina
148 bbls, Messina
PALM OIL—386 tons, Argo Products Corp, Hull
101 tons, Canada Packers Ltd, Matadi
309 tons, Procter & Gamble, Matadi
407 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PAPAIN—40 hlf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
44 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—10 cs, M A Porazzi, Alicante
100 bgs, Herbert Marmorek, Alicante
PARANITROBENZOIC ACID—20 kgs, Fries Bros, Gothenburg
PATCHOULI OIL—5 dms, Manhattan Soap Co, Tandjong Priok
20 dms, Ungerer & Co, Penang
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80 bgs, U S & Indonesia Trading Co, Oosthaven
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Bombay
40 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Bombay
27 bgs, Beyrouth
WHITE—25 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Pangkal Pinang
16 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Pangkal Pinang
130 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Pangkal Pinang
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—148,912 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Amuay Bay
112,175 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Amuay Bay
195,250 bbls, Phillips Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
125,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PHENYLMETHYLAMINOPROPANOL—13 cks, Antwerp
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—1,815 bgs, Tar Residuals Inc, Kobe
POLLACKLIVER OIL—30 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
60 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
15 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ACETATE—25 bbls, Bremen
POTASSIUM CARBONATE—430 bbls, Java Import Co, Hamburg
685 dms, Oil & Chemical Products Corp, Antwerp
CYANIDE—100 dms, Bank of Athens, Antwerp
PRUSSIATE—100 kgs, Hunt Chemical Works, Antwerp
PYROSULPHATE—3 cs, Fisher Scientific Co, Bremen
PYRITES—20 cs, Dorr Co, Cadiz
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,004 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—50 flks, Liberty Title & Trust Co, Tampico
70 flks, G Jimenez, Vera Cruz
500 flks, Interchange Commercial Corp, Cadiz
QUINCE SEED—8 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Hamburg
RUTIN—5 dms, Commercial Banking Co, of Sydney, Melbourne
2 ctns, Commercial Banking Co of Sydney, Melbourne
27 bgs, Sydney
SAFFRON—15 bgs, Vera Cruz
SAGO FLOUR—1,375 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Singapore
1,111 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Singapore
SERPENTINA ROOT—3 dms, Schenley Lab, Bombay
SHARKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
SODIUM PARA-AMINOSALICYLATE—30 dms, S Stern Henry, Havre
PERBORATE—53 dms, Rotterdam
PRUSSIATE—275 bgs, Rohner Gehrig, Antwerp
SILICOFLUORIDE—200 bgs, Henry Sundheimer, Hamburg
SULPHATE—6,000 bgs, Rotterdam
STARCH—190 bgs, Paisley Products, Rotterdam
SULPHAPYRIDINE SALICYLATE—7 cs, Pharmacia Laboratories, Gothenburg
TALC—19,830 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TALL OIL PITCH—239 dms, G S Ziegler & Co, Stockholm
TARA POWDER—987 bgs, Salaverry

TARTARIC ACID—20 bgs, Genoa
THYME LEAVES—127 bgs, Marseille
TROTTER OIL—International Packers, Ltd, Wellington
TUNG OIL—93 tons, C Tennant Sons & Co, Buenos Aires
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—30 bgs, Filo Chemical & Color Corp, Antwerp
UREA—8,996 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
934 bgs, Manufacturers Chemical Co, Goihenburg
14,000 bgs, Bordeaux
UVA URSI LEAVES—91 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Alicante
VANADIUM CONCENTRATES—1,600 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—51 cs, Otto Gerdau, Papeete
30 cs, Chase National Bank, Papeete
20 cs, R L Oppenheimer, Papeete
65 cs, F Huber & Co, Papeete
26 cs, French American Banking Corp, Marseille
272 cs, James Elwell Co, Marseille
39 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Semarang
10 cs, Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co, Papeete
36 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Papeete
35 cs, R L Oppenheimer, Marseille
21 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Marseille
9 cs, F Huber & Co, Semarang
24 cs, Havre
WHITING—2,080 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
800 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
WHITING—1,568 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Hull
WOLFRAM ORE—280 dms, Wah Chang Corp, Callao
300 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bordeaux
65 cks, Bordeaux
414 bgs, National City Bank, Bangkok
WOOL GREASE—27 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Bremen
30 dms, E S & A Bank, Melbourne
28 dms, National Bank of Australia, Melbourne
53 dms, N I Malmstrom, Genoa
160 dms, Croda Inc, Antwerp

### *Baltimore*

ALCOHOL, LAURYL—43 cks, American Alcolac Corp, Bordeaux
CADMIUM METAL—56 cs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
EARTH COLOR—4,500 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Corp, Bremen
1,000 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Corp, Amsterdam
LEMON PEEL—48 bbls, Messina
80 bbls, Messina
PALM OIL—652 tons, Argo Products Corp, Hull
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Shapiro, Hamburg
1,050 bls, F H Shallus & Co, Bremen
125 blks, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
800 bls, J S Connor, Bremen
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
POTASSIUM MURIATE—500 tons J H Schroder, Bremen
NITRATE—500 bgs, W H Mason, Bremen
SULPHATE—600 tons, J H Schroder, Bremen
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—499 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
UREA—9,494 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
4,000 bgs, Bank of New York, Bordeaux

### *Boston*

COTTON LINTERS—204 bls, First National Boston, Beirut
PEATMOSS—2,100 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen

### *Los Angeles*

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—300 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
BLEACHING POWDER—125 dms, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
CHILLIES—50 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Yokohama
50 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Kobe
COPRA—500 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
300 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Tabaco
750 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Cebu
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Dumaguete
CAKE—2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
2,240 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Manila
5,800 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Cebu
2,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Cebu
FISH LIVER OIL—50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Otaru
MOLASSES—858 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobampo
NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—18,800.45 tons, General Petroleum Co, Saudi
119,812 bbls, Richfield Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
163,315 bbls, Standard Oil Co of Calif, Sidon
18,320,382 long tons, Texas Co, Sungai Pakning
SODIUM BICARBONATE—498 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
WOOL GREASE—89 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester

### *Newport News*

PEATMOSS—700 bls, W M Stone, Bremen

### *Norfolk*

COCOA RESIDUE—3,200 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Hull
PEATMOSS—825 bls, W M Stone, Hamburg
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
2,000 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
POTASSIUM MURIATE—1,100 tons, J H Schroder, Bremen
SULPHATE—2,050 tons, J H Schroder, Bremen
SIENNA EARTH—250 bgs, J Lee Smith, Genoa
UREA—2,000 bgs, Bordeaux

### *Philadelphia*

CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Lester Co, Rotterdam
CASEIN—500 bgs, Universal Transport, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, National Casein Sales, Buenos Aires
2,332 bgs, National Casein Sales, Auckland
FLUORSPAR—141 tons, Irving Trust Co, Bordeaux
FUEL OIL—55,286 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
GLYCERIN—110 tons, Chemical Bank, Montevideo
GYPSUM—11,158 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
KIESERITE—500 tons, Berkshire Chemical Co, Bremen
MANGANESE ORE—5,000 tons, E J Lavino, Takoradi
MILK SUGAR—30 cks, Frank Samuels & Co, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—1,304,535 gals, Southwestern Sugar Co, Barahona
529,968 gals, Publicker Co, Manpola
772,635 gals, Publicker Co, Guantanamo
436,592 gals, Publicker Co, Santiago
NAPHTHALENE—5,555 bgs, Allied Dye & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
400 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing & Trading Co, Rotterdam
2,025 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
4,229 bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—342,364 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
101,326 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
121,788 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
235,105 bbls, Texas Co, Las Piedras
161,538 bbls, Texas Co, Sidon
71,485 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Curacao
116,820 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
220,782 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
115,292 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Banias
836,293 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
198,855 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Yokohama
POTASSIUM MURIATE—907 tons, French Potash Inc, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,016 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
UREA—500 bgs, Genoa
VANILLA BEANS—45 cs, Camax Co, Vera Cruz
116 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tampico
24 cs, Corn Exchange Bank, Havre

### *San Francisco*

CASTOR BEANS—700 bgs, Pacfic Vegetable Oil Corp, Cristobal
CHILLIES—30 bgs, B C Ireland, Vancouver
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Siain
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
500 tons, Bankers Trust Co, Cebu
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Cebu
CAKE—2,000 bgs, Pacfic Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—4,130 tons, Shell Oil Co, Vancouver
30,542 tons, Standard Oil Co, Rastanura
113,343 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Rastanura
RUTIN—2 dms, Sydney
SANDALWOOD—6 bgs, Burns Philip Co, Port Vila
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
VANILLA BEANS—28 cs, P Rieger & Co, Papeete
36 cs, American Trust Co, Papeete
WOOL GREASE—134 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester


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# Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The majority of price changes in botanicals were declines last week, yet most of the reductions were fractional in the extreme while advances were substantial enough to give rising prices the greater weight and force a rise of 0.09 point to establish a higher index number at 107.59.

Demand for most botanicals was light, excepting black pepper on spot which sold heavily throughout the week and forced sharply higher prices which remained in effect most of the time. Bold, bleached cardamom was lower but was available only in an afloat position. Batavia and Saigon cassias weakened in price as the result of a gain in prompt delivery supplies. Growers of domestic mustard seed offered new crop futures but not all farmers were ready to give contracts against September-October deliveries.

Curtailed demand, because of seasonable influences, made Cretan, Greek, Italian and Turkish sage cheaper. Dalmatian held steady. Tahiti vanilla beans were slightly more available but only at an advance. Bourbons and Mexicans remained steady.

Ginger root prices slumped; the price rise proved short in duration and at the decline the market still found buyers operating in small volume only. Zanzibar clove was in better supply and prices yielded further ground but the replacement quotations on Madagascar spice were high enough to kill off any buying interest here.

Foreign and domestic botanical drugs were very steady in price. Replacement quotations abroad showed little weakness or tendency in that direction. Stocks of the record small 1952 crop of botanical drugs were so inconsequential that the absence of much consumer demand left prices and price ideas free from even potential easiness. That aspect seemed likely to continue until such time as new crop conditions may work a change.

## Price Trends

**Advanced**

*Drugs*

None

*Other Articles*

Celery seed, French, 2c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Czech, dark, ½c. per lb.
Grains of paradise, ½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana, Sept.-Oct., ¼c. per lb.
Niger seed, ¼c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Tahiti, 25c. per lb.

**Reduced**

*Drugs*

Ginger root, African, 1c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, 1c. per lb.
rhattoon, 1c. per lb.
Nigerian, split, 1c. per lb.

*Other Articles*

Cardamom, bleached, bold, 25c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, 1c. per lb.
longstiek, 1c. per lb.
Saigon, medium, 2c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Cinnamon, "0000," 1c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Coriander, Moroccan, ¼c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Iranian, ½c. per lb.
Turkish, ¼c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Yugoslavian, ½c. per lb.
Marjoram, French, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Danish, ½c. per lb.
Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Montana, brown, Sept.-Oct., 1c. per lb.
yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Gondar, ½c. per lb.
Nigerian, ½c. per lb.
Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Turkish, ¼c. per lb.
Sage, Cretan, 1c. per lb.
Greek, 1c. per lb.
Italian, offinicalis, 2c. per lb.
Turkish, 1½c. per lb.
Savory, French, 3c. per lb.
Thyme, French, 1c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, 1½c. per lb.
Haitian, ½c. per lb.
Madras, ½c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | April 4, 1952 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 107.59 | 107.50† | 106.88 | 118.24 |

† Revised.

(For Current Prices see page 9)

## Balsams

**Copaiba**—Sellers raised minimum prices to 90c. per pound last week but the top of the range remained at $1.75. A generally firmer undertone in all markets was reported.

**Peru**—Steady prices seemed to have developed and the currently fair sized jobbing demand was done last week at full prices.

**Tolu**—Competition was still in evidence but was not productive of a further drop in spot quotations during the past week. Business done was mainly for immediate requirements. Some thought that replacement market declines have come close to the end, if not actually there already.

## Beans

**Vanilla**—Except for an advance to $3.25 per pound for Tahiti beans, the market lacked price development last week. And the price of Tahitians was close to nominal because of the limited quantities now available in this market. Bourbons and Mexicans held steady in price on spot and remained firm at the origins. Demand continued to be moderate in size.

## Berries

**Juniper**—Replacement prices on good quality berries held firm and offerings of such merchandise were rather conservative in size. Locally, market undertones continued to be very firm and no shading of 15c. to 17c. per pound on good to prime qualities seemed likely. The lastest detention by the Food and Drug Administration totaled thirty-two bales.

## Flowers

**Chamomile**—All sellers held exceptionally firm price views last week. Moderate inventories plus relatively high replacement costs contributed most to the strength of the spot market but, in addition, a fair sized jobbing request prevailed and added to the general firmness of all markets.

**Saffron**—Jobbing demand was fairly active but the general consumption of all varieties of the article was reported to be less than normal at the present time. Replacement cables revealed fairly well maintained markets abroad.

## Gums

**Arabic**—With a minimum of demand being current last week, the market displayed considerable stability here and at the origin where, it was believed, values were unlikely to work any lower. Stocks in this market seemed more than sufficient to cope with probable needs of manufacturing consumers and sorts at 13½c. to 15c. per pound as to quantity and seller were deemed a safe purchase.

**Karaya**—Consumption has failed to undergo a much needed and substantial expansion. Requirements are covered in moderate quantities and cover requirements fairly close at hand. Prices on the surface seemed to be reasonably steady and there was less talk of occasional shading of open quotations.

## Herbs and Leaves

**Belladonna**—All sellers reported very steady prices but said that current demand was exceptionally routine and showed no signs suggesting that manufacturing consumers would have to come into the market for substantial quantities. Contract buying earlier in the season seemed to have covered their needs quite well.

**Catnip**—It was virtually impossible to establish anything like a firm price on leaves. Most suppliers said they had none, that the source had little, if any, and that all quotations were practically nominal. Some said 70c. was the nominal price. Others suggested upwards of 90c. as a nominal quotation. And none could confirm their views by offering actual transactions in substantiation. Interest of buyers and sellers alike was centered mainly on new crop conditions and the hope for favorable weather and collection activity was widespread.

**Laurel**—Portuguese leaves returned to the basis of firm quotation, the market being 10c. to 10½c. per pound when spot goods became available once more. Turkish leaves were higher at 13c. to 14c. but Yugoslavian shaded to 9c. to 9½c.

**Marjoram**—The range of Bohemian material widened; 22c. to 24c. seemed to

## *Imports Detained by FDA*

**Week Ended Mar. 27**

**New York**

Cloves, 20 bags: excess stems.
Coriander seed, 10 lots, 1,303 bags: filthy.
Cassia, 200 bales: filthy.
Chillies, 3 lots, 481 bags: filthy.
Ginger root, 186 bags: filthy.
Hawthorne berries, 48 bales: filthy.
Juniper berries, 32 bales: Excess immature and discolored berries.
Mace, 4 lots, 56 cases: filthy.
Nutmegs, 250 bales: moldy and wormy.
Rosemary leaves, 120 bales: filthy.
Sesame seed, 2 lots, 1,972 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4


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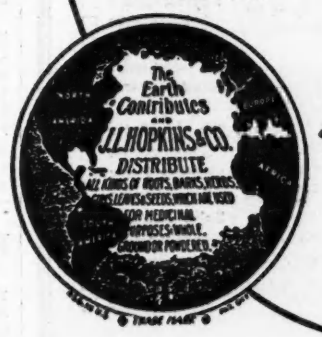


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- Pelletierine
- Physostigmine
- Picrotoxin
- Pilocarpine
- Podophyllin
- Powdered Extracts
- Quassin
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be the market, depending on seller and quantity. French goods were cheaper at 26c. to 27c. but were steady at the concession in price. Peruvian and Chilean merchandise remained unchanged.

**Sage**—Rubbed Cretan material was reduced to 10c. to 10½c. per pound. Italian officinalis was down to 16c. to 17c. Greek leaves were shaded to 10c. to 11c. And Turkish goods were lowered to 10c. to 11c. Dalmatian remained steady at 40c. to 41c. Demand was rather light, the main consuming season being over under the influence of which competition was keener.

**Thyme**—Ordinary quality French leaves were as low as 21c. per pound last week. But top notch goods still commanded 25½c. and were not overly well stocked on the spot.

**Witch Hazel**—A crop of excellent size is a necessity this year because of the extremely small amount of leaves left unsold from the subnormal crop of 1952. Prices were firm on the little actually available at the present time.

## Miscellaneous

**Ergot**—Several lots have reached this country of late without changing materially the price position. Quotations seemed to be quite firm when strictly NF material was in request. Annual consumption has probably decreased in recent years because of more stable, less speculative and equally efficious materials.

**Grains of Paradise**—The market moved ... fractionally to 32½c. to 33c. per pound, a natural reaction after the decline which came in spot prices when stocks became again available after a period of eclipse. Demand was exceptionally routine.

**Papain**—No further price rise was reported but quotations on East African and Ceylon material in powdered form remained exceptionally firm and, if anything, tended toward further advance. High testing material was strong, not overly abundant, and usually finding a ready market among discriminating and conscientious buyers. The article's effectiveness as a tenderizer is in proportion to its potency.

## Roots

**Gentian**—Stability in prices has prevailed over a substantial length of time and that condition was still effective last week. Movement of manufacturers of stock feeds was said to be routine and hardly productive of added firmness in market conditions.

**Jalap**—Considerable competition would would likely arise should demand undergo even moderate expansion. Of late, the market has had an easing tendency and price shading has not been unusual. However, open quotations showed no further drop last week.

**Senega**—Most dealers awaited further primary market developments in order to establish once and for all the true market position. Spot quotations still ranged $1.95 to $2.10 per pound but there were still signs of unsettlement and even liquidity in the price structure.

**Serpentina**—Another lot of this root reached here from Bombay, India, consisting of thirty-two bales for the account of a local botanical drug company. The article should not be confused with the domestic serpentaria root. The botanical species are quite dissimilar.

**Turmeric**—Alleppey root was shaded to 19½c. to 20c. per pound. Both Haitian and Madras roots were cheaper, the former being 9½c. to 10c., and the latter standing at 10½c. to 11c.

## Seeds

**Celery**—French seed was quoted higher at 40c. to 41c. per pound but the price of Indian seed was shaded to 25c. to 26c.

**Coriander**—Moroccan seed was a fraction lower at 5¾c. to 6c. per pound. Other varieties of coriander were unchanged at nominal price positions.

**Cumin**—Iranian and Turkish seed were fractionally lower at 14¼c. to 14½c. per pound. Other varieties were nominal.

**Mustard** — Montana growers began to quote prices on new crop seed for delivery in the period September-October. Brown seed, f.o.b. source, September-October, was quoted 7c. per pound; yellow, same conditions, 8¾c.; oriental, same terms, 6c. A principal seller in the West has advised as follows:—Contracting is getting underway very slowly in the growing areas, growers being quite reluctant to sign contracts on new crop seed this year. It is therefore our idea that we do not

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think anyone could go wrong in purchasing new crop futures at current quotations.

## Spices

**Cassia**—Lower prices on Batavia spice were as follows:—Cuttings, 17c. to 17½c. per pound; longstick, 20c. to 20½c.; shortstick, 18c. to 18½c. All medium Saigon was down to 54c.; broken held at 51c.; all thin was unavailable and strictly nominal.

**Clove**—Zanzibar spice was down to $1.52 to $1.53 per pound in a not very active market. Madagascar spice for shipment was around $1.70—which accounted for its not being available on spot for some time past.

**Ginger**—After a short period of seeming strength, prices have slumped and late last week were noted as follows:—African, 15½c. per pound; Jamaica, No. 2, 16c. to 16½c.; No. 3, 15c. to 15½c.; rhattoon, 14½c. to 15c.; Nigerian, split, 12c. to 12½c. Demand showed little life during the period.

**Pepper**—Sharp revival of selling took place last week, forcing black pepper on spot up to $1.56 per pound. All future positions were $1.55, quoted as far ahead as May shipment. Transactions in one quarter ran as high as 100 tons in a single day. Rumors of a reduction in the India crop were noted and confirmation would count on the bull side of the market. Considered opinion was that pepper was a fairly safe investment at current levels, especially in view of the idea that should fighting stop in Korea, that unhappy country would again enter the market for pepper stocks; it has always been a fair sized user of the item, like most oriental countries. White pepper was $1.52 to $1.55; Red peppers were mainly steady but lower quotations came on Nigerian chillies at 32½c. to 33c. per pound, Turkish, 30c. to 31c.; gondars, 22½c. to 23c.

Friday quotations on black pepper were as follows:—Spot, $1.50 per pound; afloats, $1.50; April shipment, $1.50; May shipment, $1.50. Buyers bid 1c. less, all positions.

## Bids Wanted

**Acetone,** 24,960 gals., inv. B-54.509, Apr. 13; 42,770 gals. in 5-gal. pails, inv. B-54,511, Apr. 15, Aviation Supply Officer, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

**Barytes,** 60,000 lbs., Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Bldg. 305, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Md., inv. 513, Apr. 13.

**Calcium hypochlorite,** 4,000 lbs., 70% available chlorine, 100-lb. units, Purchasing & Contracting Div., Quartermaster, Fort Benning, Ga., inv. 09-038-53-131, Apr. 14.

**Chemicals, misc.,** 10,800 lbs. chlorinated lime, 25,400 lbs. caustic potash, 2,880 lbs. potassium cyanide, 143,000 13-oz. cns. soda caustic lye, 10,900 lbs. tetrasodium pyrophosphate, inv. 1439, Apr. 17; 7,000 lbs. sodium metaphosphate, 14,000 lbs. sodium nitrite, 58,200 lbs. sodium phosphate dibasic anhydrous, inv. 1434, Apr. 16, Navy Purchasing Office, 11 E. 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y.; 9 items of 4,416 pkgs. paraffin, refined, 2,540 bxs. same, 2,160 bots. phenobarbital sodium capsules, 384 bots. potassium thiocyanate, inv. A-487-A, Apr. 13, Supply Officer, Vet. Adm., Washington 25, D. C.; 22,000 lbs. ammonium chloride, 7,700 lbs. zinc chloride, 500 lbs. mercuric chloride, inv. 2L-24317, R, Apr. 15, General Services Adm., Business Service Center, 7th & D sts., Washington 25, D. C.

**Chlorine,** 48,000 lbs., liquid, Government-owned 2,000-lb. cyls., Contracting Officer, Chemical Corps, Camp Detrick, Frederick, Md., inv. 196, Apr. 24.

**Drugs, misc.,** 1,872 bxs. caffeine and sodium benzoate injection, 0.5 gms., 7½ gr., 20 cc., 12s, 1,900 bxs. calcium gluconate injection, 1 gm., 15 gr., 10 cc., 12s, 624 bxs. calcium hydroxide, 11.5 gms., 12s, 480 bxs. camphor injection, 2.35 gm., 36¼ gr., 10 cc., 12s, etc., 11 items, inv. 1240, Apr. 13; 1,178 20 cc. bots. of 30% bovine serum albumen, inv. 1238, Apr. 10, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y., 18,000 gals. sodium arsenite solution, 1,600 lbs. sodium bicarbonate, 6,300 lbs. sodium chromate, 924 lbs. sodium hydroxide pellets, 36,000 qts. sodium hypochlorite solution, Javelle water, inv. 1437, Apr. 17, Navy Purchasing Officer, 11 E. 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y.

**Gas,** 250,000 lbs. propane gas, Contracting Officer, Chemical Corps, Army Chemical Center, Md.; inv. 368, Apr. 28.

**Naphthalene,** 6,000 gals. methylated naphthalene solvent for DDT, Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, 2301 Grant St., Mobile, Ala., inv. CIVENG-69, Apr. 13.

**Paint,** 2,000 gals. synthetic enamel, gloss, class A, red, air drying, 7,032 gals. synthetic enamel, gloss, air drying, white, inv. B-54,512, Apr. 17; 10,128 1-qt. cns. cellulose nitrate lacquer, insignia blue, 8,304 1-qt. cns. insignia white lacquer, cellulose nitrate, 1,656 1-gal. cns. moisture and fungus resistant varnish, 2,160 1-gal. cns. spar varnish, inv. B-54,513, Apr. 20; 2,800 gals. camouflage lacquer, 15,744 qts. same, 10,000 gals. cellulose nitrate lacquer, 33,600 qts. same, 2,000 gals. spar varnish, glyceryl phthalate, inv. B-54,515, Apr. 21; 45,000 gals. in 5-gal. steel dms. cellulose nitrate thinners, dope and lacquer, inv. B-54,514, Apr. 16, Contracting Officer, Aviation Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

**Paint remover,** 28,355 gals., inv. 790, Apr. 17; 191,480 lbs. in 10-lb. containers zinc putty, chromate, general purpose, inv. 823, Apr. 13; 32,277 gals. wood preservative, pentachlorophenol, inv. 842, Apr. 13; 2,014 gals. in 55-gal. dms. coating, vinyl paint spray booth, inv. 732, Apr. 16, Contracting Officer, Topeka AF Depot, Topeka, Kansas; 1,075 gals. paint, 96 qts. enamel, 25 gals. exterior paint, etc., inv. 3D-45646, Apr. 14, General Services Adm., 49 4th St., San Francisco 3, Calif.; 45 qts. white enamel, 3 gals. burnishing brown ink, 13 gals. camouflage paint, 323 gals. traffic yellow paint, 105 qts. green pigment in oil, 31 items in all, inv. 25, Apr. 16, Contracting Officer, Purchasing and Contracting Office, A.P.O. 731, c/o Postmaster, Seattle, Washington, 50 gals. aluminum paint, 100 gals. same, 70 gals. white paint, 190 gals. yellow paint, etc., inv. CIVENG-59, Apr. 10, Pittsburgh District Engineer, 925 N. Federal Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Aluminum paint, 80 gals., 240 gals. white exterior paint, 450 gals. flat white paint, 10 gals. raw sienna in oil, 15 gals. shellac, 5 gals. enamel, inv. 132, Apr. 17, Purchasing and Contracting Div., Quartermaster, Ft. Benning, Ga.; 12 cns. in 5-gal. containers insulating compound, ignition, for auto parts, 8 cns. gloss enamel, quick drying for camouflage, insignia red, air craft, 23 cns. in 1-gal. containers resisting enamel, air drying black, for paint metal, 246 cns. in 1-gal. containers synthetic enamel, black, 36 cns. in 1-pt. containers spraying lacquer, clear, 81 cns. in 5-lb. containers white pigment, lead, 154 cns. synthetic primer, lacquer resisting, 35 cns. in 1-gal. containers lacquer varnish, clear, air drying, 72 cns. in 1-gal. containers moisture and fungus resistant varnish, 37 cns. in 1-gal. containers water resistant varnish, inv. 14, Apr. 24, Contracting Officer, Purchasing and Contracting Office, Tooele Ordnance Depot, Tooele, Utah.

**Salt,** 70,488 cns. salt tablets, San Francisco Quartermaster Center, 124 Grand Ave., Oakland, Calif., inv. 13, Apr. 13.

**Wax,** 825 gals. in 55-gal. dms. floor, liquid, type I, General Services Adm., Business Service Center, 49 Fourth St., San Francisco, Calif., inv. SF-851, Apr. 10.


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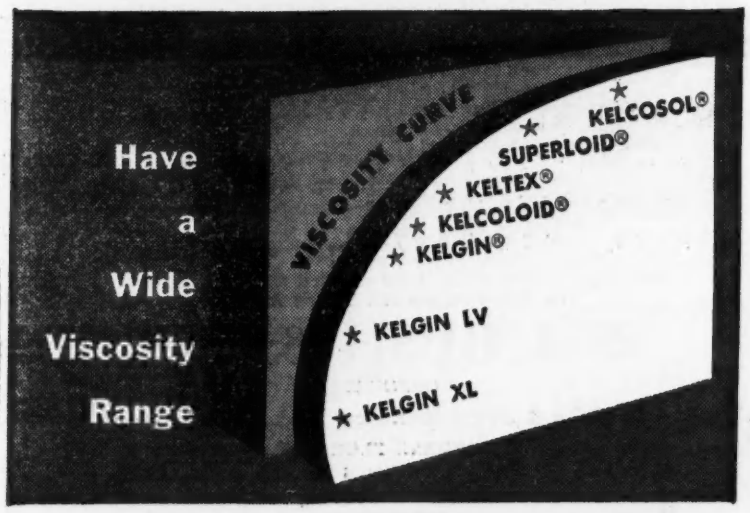

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# Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The essential oils and aromatic chemicals market showed moderate activity and offered encouragement on some seasonal items. Preparations for spring sales of colognes and other toiletries proved up to expectations. Sales of these items for Mother's Day were expected to be as high as last year and the year before, when in many cities they outdistanced Christmas sales. The strength shown in costs of many raw materials has brought about a trend toward higher prices in some aromatic chemicals, although manufacturers have been reluctant to raise prices in the currently unsettled market.

Prices for Ceylon and Formosan citronella oil were firmer during the week as market demand became stronger. The exceedingly large amounts of the oil available have held the prices down and were expected to continue to work against any substantial increases. Orange oil turned somewhat stronger, with a firmer spot price noted for California oil and a slightly lessened surplus of Florida oil reported on hand. A large price reduction was effected by one producer of blue Hungarian chamomile oil. This reduction was largely responsible for the index decline of 3.75 points which brought the index down to 154.27.

Lemongrass oil was down slightly, reversing the recent upward trend exhibited by this oil. West Indian distilled lime oil was offered at a lower quotation, while Mexican oil remained unchanged. Stocks of lime oil moved in fair volume and were replaced with ease from the new crop. A slight reduction was effected by one producer of artificial sassafras oil, reflecting lower production costs. Native and redistilled cajeput oils were offered at reduced quotations from one source, although the general level of stocks appeared only moderate and replacement offered some uncertainties.

### *Market Trends*

**Advanced**

Oil, citronella, Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Java type, 5c. per lb.
Orange, sweet, expressed, Cal., 5c. per lb.

**Reduced**

Oil, cajeput, tech., 5c. per lb.
redistilled, USP, 15c. per lb.
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, $35 per lb.
Lemongrass, 15c. per lb.
Lime, dist., West Indian, 15c. per lb.
Sassafras, art., 2c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100—August 1, 1914)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | April 4, 1952 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 154.27 | 158.02 | 160.20 | 187.30 |

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

## Essential Oils

**Anise**—Minimum price quotations were unchanged during the past week, although the range narrowed when the top offer was reduced. Dutch oil of USP specifications was offered from $1.85 per pound, and was reported available in considerable quantity. Some trade observers stated that enough of this oil was offered to fill the immediate needs of the market. Supplies of USP oil have grown steadily tighter following the embargo on material exported from Communist China. As a result of this government action, Chinese anise oil became scarce and finally virtually unobtainable.

**Bergamot**—Natural Italian oil continued its recent trend to remain comparatively steady and fluctuate within a very small range. The minimum quotation of $11.25 per pound was maintained, although during the week the top offer was moved upward to stand at $13.50. The oil was available in fairly ample amounts, largely because the current crop exceeded that of the past two years, it was reported in trade circles.

**Cajeput**—Native and redistilled oils were both offered at lowered quotations during the past week. A drop of 5c. per pound was effected in native oil, bringing it down to $1.70. Redistilled oil was lowered by 15c. when the producer formerly offering it at $2.25 reduced his price. Some uncertainty was expressed in the trade concerning the future availability of the oils, since production and exporting conditions in Indonesia remain unsettled.

**Cananga**—Prices ranging between $10 and $10.75 per pound prevailed during the past week, and showed no inclination to fluctuate to any sizeable extent. The quantity of oil available appeared rather limited. Some dealers were not quoting at all, while others reported having only small lots to offer.

**Caraway**—The price range narrowed as the top offer was reduced, while the earlier minimum price of $2.50 per pound was maintained. The general tone of the price structure was weaker. Some dealers reported finding some oil unsatisfactory in quality and stated that they found it necessary to check each lot with particular care.

**Chamomile**—A drop of $35 per pound was effected for blue Hungarian oil as one producer lowered his price to $190. The reason for the currently lowered price was reported to be a more advantageous yield. As one of the market's rarer oils, however, the lower quotation would have little widespread effect.

**Citronella**—Advances in the minimum prices of Ceylon and Java type oil demonstrated the extent of firmness in this market. The week's minimum offer of 55c. for Ceylon oil showed an increase of 5c. over the price in effect earlier. Formosa oil was raised from a previous minimum offer of 45c. per pound to 50c. The influence of the Central Trust was exerted to maintain a slightly higher price for Formosan oil while at the same time the oil found a somewhat stronger demand on the market. No change was noted for Java oil, priced from $1.10 per pound.

**Clove**—Prices ranged upward from $9.50 per pound for bud oil, although little oil was available at any quotation. Very little relief in the current tight supply situation was expected in the months ahead. The price of buds was expected to remain almost prohibitive to producers of the essential oil until at least August, when the effect in the new crop would be felt. Considerable interest was shown in leaf oil. Prices during the past week ranged from $2.75 per pound for redistilled oil and from $1.65 for oil when sold as imported. Stem oil was available from one source from $4.25 per pound.

**Eucalyptus**—Very little inquiry was reported for this oil as it maintained its usual trend for the season. No major purchases were expected until pharmaceutical houses began filling their requirements in some six months. In the meantime, other users, such as insecticide manufacturers, maintained a routine interest. Prices remained at their former levels, and showed no change either on spot sales or on replacement.

**Geranium**—The price position of Bourbon and Algerian oil appeared very steady in the past week. The minimum offer for each oil quoted earlier remained unchanged. Only slight fluctuations in either direction have been noted of late and this pattern was expected to continue, according to trade sources. Inquiry last week was reported as routine, showing no unexpected turns.

**Lavender**—Spanish spike oil was steady at its recently lowered spot price of $1.50 per pound and was reported in no more than routine demand. Flower oil was offered at prices that have held steady over the past thirty days, with replacement unchanged as well. The 30-32 percent oil was priced upward from $3 per pound, 38-40 percent from $5.25 and 40-42 percent from $6.

**Lemon**—A further tightening in the already pinched supplies of oil was noted in the past week and made the filling of requirements an even more difficult matter. Many dealers were forced to allocate their supplies so as to insure an equitable distribution of whatever oil they had to offer. Prices reflected the tight supply situation and remained firm at recently advanced levels. Domestic oil was offered from $6 to $6.50 per pound, depending upon brand. Italian oil covered a wider price range, the low quotation remaining at $5.85, while other sources reported up to $9. An easing in the supply situation appeared nowhere in sight and most trade sources feared further tightness during the coming months of heavy consumption.

**Lemongrass**—A drop in quotations from several quarters indicated at least a temporary halt to the firming prices of the past sixty days. Several offers at $1.15 per pound were reported, this price being 15c. below previous minimum quotations. The current pattern appeared to be one of fluctuating prices, with attempts at the source to keep the price firm. Informed observers in the trade pointed out that the volume of consumption has been drastically cut by the decline in use of the oil for production of vitamin A and that this factor was important in affecting the price of the oil and the quantity that was profitable to produce.

**Lime**—Dealers reported their stocks moving in fair volume, but without noting any unusually large inquiry. Production

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

of oil from the new crop appeared ample for current demand and no shortages were expected in the trade unless an unexpected increase in consumption developed. Distilled West Indian oil was offered from $6.10 per pound, 15c. below the earlier minimum offer. Quotations for distilled Mexican oil were unchanged, ranging upward from $6, while expressed West Indian oil remained available from $7.25.

**Orange** — California expressed oil gained some strength as the minimum price edged up 5c. per pound to 70c., with other quotations ranging up to $1 per pound, the price depending upon quantity and brand. Florida expressed oil showed no corresponding gain, remaining within its earlier price range of 65c. to $1 per pound. Although prices have shown little recovery from the depressed levels of recent weeks, trade observers noted a strong possibility that some firming would develop within the near future as the producers of soft drinks began full summer production. In addition, a report from Florida indicates that the Valencia crop is ripening three to four weeks late. With many frozen juice producers slowed down for this reason and with one closed because of strike, a cutback in production appeared inevitable.

**Patchouli**—The price level prevailing earlier was maintained during the past week with the minimum offer of $7.25 unchanged. Other quotations ranged upward to $8.25. Demand was reported holding steady, and replacement remaining at approximately the level of the past fourteen days.

**Peppermint** — Spot prices were unchanged throughout the week as only routine interest was shown in this oil. A minimum quotation of $5.50 for natural oil and $5.75 for redistilled oil were maintained, reflecting the unchanged level of prices at the primary center.

**Sassafras**—The artificial material was offered at 48c. per pound from one quarter during the week, this price reflecting a drop of 2c. per pound in the previous offer. The drop was attributed to slightly lower production costs. Natural oil of USP specifications remained unchanged in price, quotations ranging upward from $1.90 per pound.

**Spearmint**—Spot prices held firm and remained close to current replacement costs. Very little material was offered on the market and indications pointed to a continued tight supply situation until the arrival of the new crop. During the past week demand appeared a bit easier, although any renewed inquiry was bound to find a tight market. Spot quotations ranged upward from $8.25 per pound.

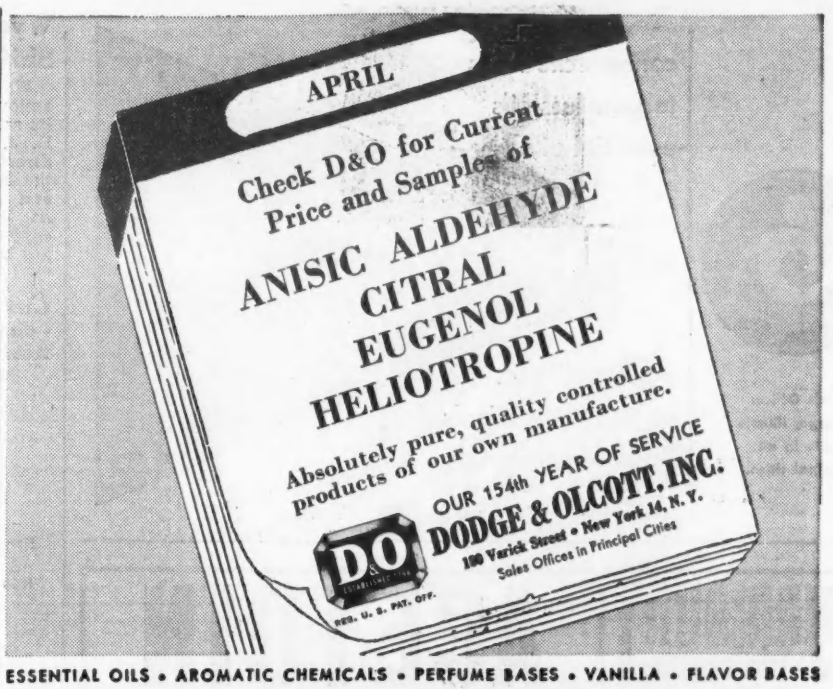
**Wormseed**—Replacement offers showed no easing from their earlier levels. Most dealers felt that there was little possibility of any price decline before the arrival of new crop material in October. Quotations of $8.25 were the lowest to be found on the spot market, and other offers ranged upward from this price. The amount of material available remained very tight, presenting the consumer with a difficult problem in filling his requirements.

## Aromatic Chemicals

**Eugenol**—Production has been maintained at levels that put sufficient quantities of the material on the market for most current demand. Manufacturers reported no tightness in supplies, although the current high price of clove oil was reflected in the costs of making this derivative. Very little change in the price situation was expected in the immediate future.

**Ionones**—Derivatives of lemongrass oil last week remained steady at earlier price levels, although recent strengthening in the costs of the raw material have brought about an upward trend. The alpha derivative was offered from a minimum quotation of $4 per pound and the beta material ranged upward from $4.30. Methyl ionone was priced from $4.15. The supply position of these derivatives was easy and offered no difficulty to the consumer.

**Linalool**—The price level of the bois de rose oil derivative was steady, extending from $5.35 per pound. The lignaloe wood oil derivative was offered at quotations ranging upward from $6.75 per pound.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MANUFACTURERS OF AROMATIC CHEMICALS—IMPORTERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS

## Wyeth Makes Three Major Shifts in Sales Departments

Wyeth Laboratories, Philadelphia, has announced three major appointments in its sales department. H. F. AuBuchon and D. J. Withington, both former assistant directors of sales, have been named to the newly-created posts of sales manager and director of promotion, respectively. At the same time, Kenneth L. Brown, copy chief for the pharmaceutical concern, has been made advertising manager.

## *Current Prices*

*—Continued from page 35*

Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island . lb. .31 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome . . lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls . . . . . lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works . . lb. .0141- .0250
i.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l., . lb. .04½- —
i.c.l. . . . . lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l . lb. .0165- —
pure, bgs., c.l., works . . . lb. .10 - —
i.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .1025- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼- .02¾
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd . lb. .25 - —
basic, dlvd. . . . . lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls . . . . . lb. .18 - .19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls . . . . . lb. .32 - .33
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

## Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. to 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works . . . . . lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate tech, bbls, dms, works. lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms . . . . . lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E . . . . lb. .192 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. E . . . . . lb. .202 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
i.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .15 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms . . . lb. .42 - —
precipitated, powd., dms . lb. .26 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
i.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works . . . . . 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. . 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
i.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
i.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., over 1,000 lbs., works lb. .523 - —
under 1,000 lbs., works . . lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .15¼- —
i.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .16¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works . . . . . lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld . lb. .21½- —
i.c.l. . . . . lb. .22 - .37½
Iodide, NF, jars . . . . . lb. 4.92 - —
Laurate, bbls. . . . . lb. .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis . . . . . lb. .11 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld . lb. .23½- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld . . . lb. .28½- —
Oleate, fused, bbls . . . . . lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
i.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .15 - —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
i.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .15¼- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd . . . . lb. .1435- —
i.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .1535- —
French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .15¾- —
i.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .16¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
i.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .16¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd . lb. .16¼- —
i.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .17¼- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .17¼- —
i.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs.
Phenosulphonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms . . . . . lb. .42 - .49
Resinate precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¾- —
Silicofluoride, bbls. works . . . lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton, lots . . . . . lb. .36 - —
less ton lots . . . . . lb. .39 - —
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld . . . 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
i.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
Sulphate, flake, 25¼%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works . . 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld 100 lbs. 9.25 9.95
i.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.00 10.70
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher.
USP, gran . dms . . . . . lb. .26 - —
Sulphide, pure bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
fluorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, works. lb. 1.85 2.50
Undecylenate, dms . . . . . lb. 2.25 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
i.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb. 2.10 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works lb. .1180- .1360
i.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .1220- .1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
i.c.l. . . . . lb. .26 - .41½
normal, dms. i.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Zircon, (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
5 tons to c.l., works . . lb. .03⅜- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works lb. .03⅜- —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works. lb. .04 - —
less than 500 lbs. works lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works . . . . . lb. .04½- —
5 tons to c.l., works . . lb. .04⅝- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs. works lb. .04⅝- —
500 lbs., to 1,999 lbs., works. lb. .05 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO₂, c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum works lb. .23 - —
Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works lb No prices.
Hydride, ens., works . . . . . lb. 7.25 -11.50
Nitrate, dms. ex whse . . . . . lb. 4.50 - 7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works . . lb. 1.50 - —
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5 tons, works lb. .44½- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works lb. .45½- —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works . . lb. .59 - —
5 tons, works lb. .59½- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works lb. .60 - —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works lb. .60½- —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works lb. .32¼- —

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# Protective Coatings Materials

Increases were noted among the fillers and inerts effective April 1. There were advances in water-ground barytes, domestic bentonite, blanc fixe, and slate flour. Prices of fuller's earth were also said to be advancing. Toluidin type yellow benzidin was advanced.

Various producers have announced increases for blue alkali dry and the litho flushed toner, chrome greens, iron blues, red toluidin toner, para toner, and black copper oxide. Increases were also expected in scarlet and burgundy lakes, as well as molybdated toners. In some instances, spot prices have advanced already, but contract prices were not expected to go up until the beginning of May. In some of the colors, other producers have not made any official announcements yet.

The black copper oxide advance was a reflection of the firmer copper price, just recently established. Lead pigments were in a stronger market. Prices were steady. Demand was showing spring increases. Zinc pigments were still in an active state. Spring business was showing itself here too. Red vermilion quicksilver remained the same as it had been in previous weeks. The mercury advance of the week before has not increased prices here yet. Contract prices of some of the fillers and inerts were scheduled to go up April 15, in some of the materials.

Demand for the gums has remained steady. Buying was still pretty much on a hand-to-mouth basis, but one source reported better business in March than it had done in the previous months of this year. Demand for congo gums, dammars, manilas, and battus was said to be good. Supplies were adequate. The shellac market was relatively quiet last week. Local demand took a turn downwards, due to the holidays. The Calcutta market was a bit firmer, but orange and bleached prices were unchanged. The new price which is to be put on casein by the Argentine government was not known yet. Importers here, felt that the Argentine market was firmer, although still uncertain.

## Market Trends

**Advanced**

Barytes, water-grd., $4 per ton.
Bentonite, dom., $1.50 per ton.
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, $6.50 per ton.
direct process, $10 per ton.
pulp, 70%, $21 per ton.
Slate flour, $2 per ton.
Yellow, benzidin, toluidin type, 9c. per lb.

**Reduced**

None

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | April 4, 1952 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 89.60 | 88.44 | 88.43 | 101.19 |

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

## Prime Pigments

**Blue, Alkali Dry**—A producer announced an increase in this market. Spot prices advanced to $2, while contract prices were scheduled for the same increase May 1. Litho flushed toner came up 10c. to $1.15 per pound. All sources had not announced the change yet.

**Copper Oxide**—A producer of black copper oxide announced an increase of schedules for this material last week, bringing its prices up to 45½c. to 47½c. per pound. One source remained at the 39c. level as of press-time, thus making the entire range 39c. to 47½c. per pound for barrels on a works basis.

The advance was anticipated ever since the revisions in copper schedules started several weeks ago. Red copper oxide schedules remained at the levels previously established.

**Green, Chrome**—CP material dark, light or medium blue content was advanced 1c. per pound last week. Some sources have not increased prices yet, but were considering the move. The range of prices was expected to be 38c. to 40c. per pound, with the darker shades being 40c. Contract prices were not scheduled to go up until the first full week of May. Spot prices advanced immediately.

**Iron Blues**—An increase of 3c. per pound to 48c. was announced by some producers. The advances on contract prices were scheduled for the first week of May. Spot prices went up immediately, however, some sources have not advanced the iron blues yet.

**Lead Pigments**—Demand for these pigments has picked up a bit with the advent of the paint season, a source said. The market was currently considered to be fairly strong. Prices have remained at their previously established levels. Supplies were adequate enough to take care of the immediate needs of consumers.

**Red, Para Toners**—An advance of 10c. was announced for these toners. Contract prices were scheduled to go up to 95c. per pound early in May, while spot prices were advanced immediately by some sources. Other producers have not increased prices yet, making the new range 85c. to 95c. per pound.

**Red, Toluidin, Toners**—Price increases were announced for all shades of these toners. The advance was 10c. per pound, bringing the price up to $1.50. Some sources have not announced increase yet, tl us, the range last week was $1.40 to $1.50 for spot material. Contract prices will go up in May.

**Red Vermilion, Quicksilver**—The price of this pigment remained at $3.65 per pound last week. The recent recovery of mercury has not been reflected here yet.

**Yellow, Benzidin**—Producers announced that the toluidin type material was advanced to $2.15 per pound. The 9c. increase eliminated the range formally carried for the AAOT grade. Contract prices were scheduled to advance May 1.

**Zinc Oxide**—Producers reported that this material continued to move well. Supplies were adequate for consumer needs. Prices held firm.

## Synthetic Resins

The following production information comparing January and December output, in pounds, was supplied by the Tariff Commission.

**Production**

| | January | December |
|---|---|---|
| Phenolic and other tar acid resins:— | | |
| Laminating resins | 7,107,340 | 6,590,860 |
| Adhesive resins | 4,077,163 | 3,526,824 |
| Protective coating resins, unmodified, modified except by rosin | 2,554,777 | 2,352,941 |
| Urea and melamine resins: | | |
| Adhesive resins | 5,405,080 | 5,144,941 |
| Protective coating resins, straight, modified | 2,534,063 | 2,505,704 |
| Styrene resins:— | | |
| Protective coating resins, straight, modified | 6,942,728 | 6,265,806 |
| Vinyl resins:— | | |
| Total, all types | 44,050,893 | 41,653,642 |
| Alkyd resins for protective coatings:— | | |
| Phthalic anhydride types: | | |
| Unmodified | 21,955,192 | 21,094,964 |
| Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials | 8,536,801 | 7,505,824 |
| Polybasic acid types (except phthalic):— | | |
| Unmodified | 608,901 | 627,835 |
| Modified with tar acids rosin and/or other materials | 890,121 | 890,709 |
| Rosin modifications for protective coatings:— | | |
| Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, etc.):— | | |
| Esterified with glycerol | 1,406,152 | 893,295 |
| Esterified with other alcohols | 2,168,608 | 2,294,960 |
| Rosin, rosin esters, modified:— | | |
| Modification with phenolic and other tar acid condensates | 1,466,605 | 1,414,812 |
| Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids | 2,792,502 | 2,376,569 |
| All other modifications | 870,494 | 860,278 |
| Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins | 14,378,100 | 16,104,328 |
| Miscellaneous synthetic plastic and resin materials:— | | |
| Protective coating resins (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic, polyester, silicone and other resins) | 679,542 | 1,676,315 |

## Fillers and Inerts

**Barytes**—April 1 saw advances of $4 per ton in water ground material, quoted at East St. Louis. The new price was $41.60 per ton. Ex-warehouse, New York, the price became $60.10 per ton.

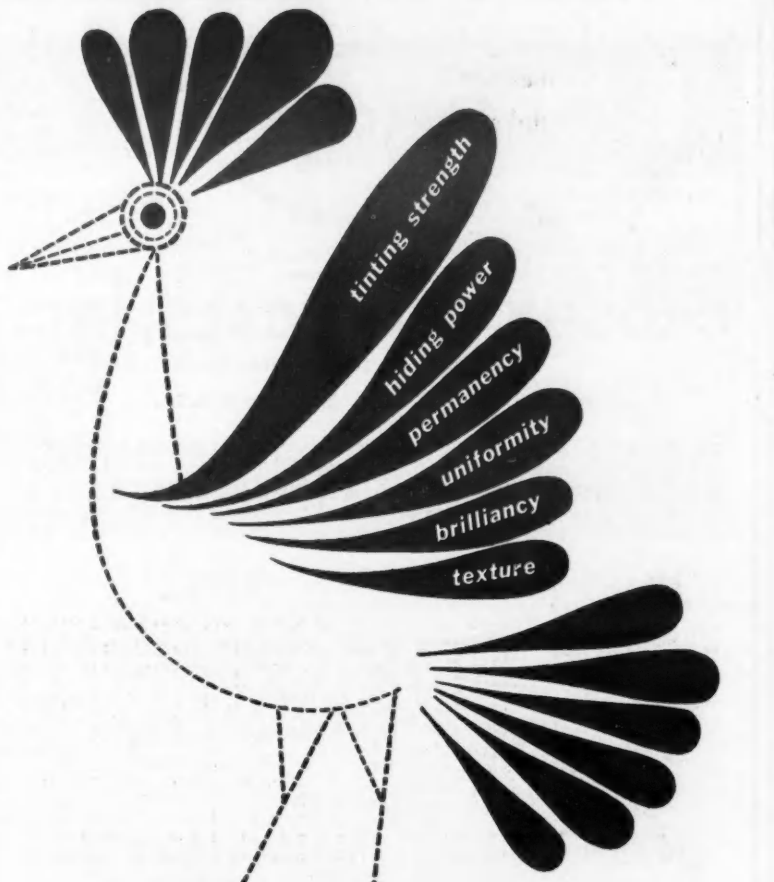
**Bentonite**—A source announced a $1.50 increase in prices of domestic 200 mesh material effective April 1. The new price for this material was $14 per ton.

**Blanc Fixe**—Increases were scheduled for this material. One source reported the price of direct process to be $140.88 ex-warehouse. Carlot prices were scheduled to be $100 per ton. Pulp, between 30 and 35 percent wet, was going up to $105 per ton in carlots. Less than carlots would become $115. The dry byproduct was advanced to $106.50 per ton in carlots, and $116.50 per ton in less than carlots. Spot material advanced April 1, contract prices were due to go up April 15.

## Lacquer Materials

**Dibutyl Phthalate**—The preliminary figures indicate that total production of this plasticizer in 1952 came to 17,757,621 pounds, according to the Tariff Commis-

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*



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ESTER GUMS
GLYCEROL AND PENTAERYTHRITOL TYPES

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GLOSS OIL 60
GLOSS OIL 65

PALE WOOD ROSINS
ALL GRADES X TO K

MALEIC MODIFIED ESTERS
CROSBY 1015, 1016, 1417, 1418

ALL PALE ROSINS AND RESINS AVAILABLE IN NEW TYPE, LIGHT TARE, SCRAP VALUE, ALUMINUM DRUMS

*REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES*

sion. January output was 1,301,710 pounds compared with December production of 1,924,165 pounds.

**Diethyl Phthalate**—Production in 1952 totaled 11,933,062 pounds, according to preliminary figures from the Tariff Commission. January output came to 1,132,006 pounds, compared with 1,087,337 pounds in December.

**Dimethyl Phthalate**—Total production in 1952 was 2,827,265 pounds, according to preliminary statistics from the Tariff Commission.

**Dioctyl Phthalates**—Total production of di-n-octyl, di-iso-octyl, and di-2-ethylhexyl phthalates in 1952 was 84,592,692 pounds, information from the Tariff Commission's preliminary report indicates. January output of these phthalates totaled 6,821,065 pounds, as against 6,841,167 pounds in December.

## Natural Resins

Sources reported that business in the market for gums has held to a steady level. It was said by one importer, that buying was little better in March than it had been in the previous months. Demand for the dammars, battus, manilas, and congo gums was good. Importers stated that demand for these gums was generally present in better volume than for some of the others. Supplies of the gums were good, for the most part. There were no particular shortages to hamper business. Prices were considered firm at their previously established levels.

**Shellac**—The market for this material was reported to be a little quieter last week. It was felt that the inactivity was due somewhat to the religious holidays last week, insofar as the local demand was concerned. The Calcutta market was slightly firmer. However, neither the firmness in the rupee market nor the quieter tone in the market for finished goods affected prices up or down, except for some slight changes in small quantity brackets here. Orange shellac prices in 10-bag lots or more remained the same. Bleached, bonedry was still at 43c. per pound for bags of 1,500 pound lots, and refined carried the usual 10c. differential.

## Miscellaneous Materials

**Casein**—Importers said that the situation in the Argentine had not entirely cleared up yet. The government of Argentina took control of casein, however, prices have not been announced yet. One source stated it was assured that licenses which had been previously issued would be honored, with a delay of two weeks probably since several days last week were holidays. Regular importers were not offering Argentine material last week, but 17c. spot casein was considered cheap, it was said.

An importer said that French lactic casein was being offered at 16¾c. per pound duty paid. It was added that Holland and Denmark, along with other European countries were getting ready to step up casein output since the US government put an embargo on milk powder.

**Graphite**—Suppliers reported that demand for this material has been good. It was said that there had been some shortages of amorphous material for a time due to a scarcity of railroad cars in Mexico, but those problems have been alleviated now. Supply of the amorphous

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IRON OXIDE PIGMENTS
(Natural and Synthetic)

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ADVACIDE PMN 10%
ADVACIDE PMO 10%
Recent surveys across the country indicate that approximately 70% of all house paints show signs of failure caused by mildew or fungus growth. ADVACIDE PMN 10% and ADVACIDE PMO 10%, both of which contain 10% mercury as metal, give maximum performance as mildew-proofing chemical additives for paint films.
Tests by an independent laboratory proved definitely that ADVACIDE PMN 10% has excellent fungistatic value. It was rated higher in this respect than the nearest competitive material, and much higher than other mercury compounds considered as paint fungicides.
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material was currently good. Supplies of graphite black paste were excellent. Buying was up currently due to City of New York bids, it was added. Prices have remained steady at their previously established levels.

## Naval Stores

**Rosin, Gum**

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

| | Fri. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thur. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| K | ... | ... | 7.35*‡ | ... | ... |
| M | 7.35* | 7.31*‡ | 7.56*‡ | ... | ... |
| N | ... | 7.27‡ | 7.18† | ... | ... |
| WG | ... | 7.65*‡ | ... | ... | ... |
| WW, X | 7.69* | 7.68*‡ | 7.75*† | 7.70‡ | 7.75‡ |

Sales, USDA

790* 747* 1,700* ... 1¶

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

B through M, $8.50; N $8.60, WW $8.80, WG $8.70.

**Turpentine, Gum**

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Price | .535† | .533† | ... | .534† | ... |
| Sales | 8.000‡ | 22.000‡ | ... | 8.000‡ | ... |

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 61c., l.c.l. 72c.

*Drums. †Tankcars. ‡Bags. ¶Carlots. ‡Gallons.

## Asbestos Fiber Limitations On Industry Use Relaxed

Limitations on the use of less critical spinning grades of chrysotile asbestos fiber in the production of certain specified items were removed March 31 by the National Production Authority in an amendment of order M-96. This action applies to chrysotile asbestos fiber described in the order as "3F, 3K, 3R, 3T, and 3Z." These grades may now be used without limitation as to quantity in the production of the following items, which are listed in schedule A of Order M-96:—Theatre safety curtains, gun covers, ironing board covers, passenger car woven brake linings less than ¼ inch thick by 2 inches wide, and oil burning wicking.

None of the following grades, described as critical and strategic, may be put in process for or used in the production of the above items:—C and G1, C and GP1, C and G2, C and GP2, Canadian crude No. 1, and Canadian crude No. 2, Canadian crude run of mine, Canadian crude sundry, Arizona crude No. 1, and Arizona crude No. 2. The amendment also removed from M-96 a requirement that manufacturers of 85 percent magnesia or other high temperature insulation report their monthly consumption of 3Z fiber to NPA.

## Weisel, Hercules Lacquer Expert, to Retire April 30

J. Boiseau Weisel, assistant to the general manager of Hercules Powder Company's cellulose products department, Wilmington, Del., will retire on April 30 upon completion of thirty-seven years with the company. A pioneer in the American lacquer industry, Mr. Wiesel has been very active in the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association for many years and was the founder of NPVLA's present lacquer committee.

He joined Hercules in 1915, was made technical service manager of all cellulose products in 1924, and, in 1930, was named director of sales for the cellulose products department. From 1940 to 1942, Mr. Weisel was adviser to the chief of the protective and technical coating section of the War Production Board. He was named assistant to the general manager of the cellulose products department in 1948.

## Naugatuck Names Parsekian Sales Manager for Plastics

Harold M. Parsekian, formerly sales manager for "Marvinol" vinyl resins, has been appointed sales manager for all plastics manufactured by the Naugatuck Chemical Division, United States Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn. In his new capacity, Mr. Parsekian will supervise sales for "Marvinol" vinyl resins, "Kralastic" styrene copolymer molding and extrusion powders, "Vibrin" polyester resins, and other plastic raw materials manufactured by the division.

Mr. Parsekian joined Naugatuck Chemical in 1950 when U. S. Rubber purchased the assets of the chemical division of Glenn L. Martin Company. He had been director of sales and technical service for the chemical division of the Martin Company.

## *Trade Briefs*

**David V. Thomas** has been appointed manager of the paint division of the Hooker Glass & Paint Company.

**Clovis H. Adams**, of the Sherwin-Williams Company, recently addressed the Western New York Paint & Varnish Production Club in Buffalo, N. Y.

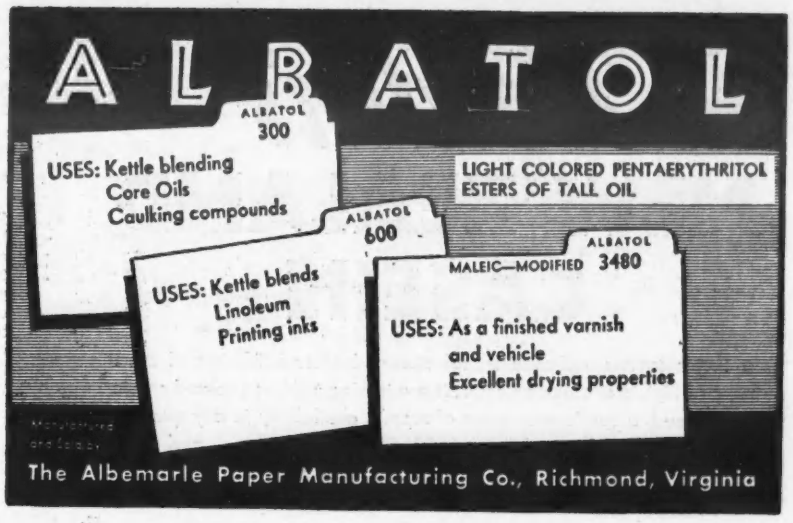
## Cabot Carbon of Canada Appoints Delacour, Gorrie

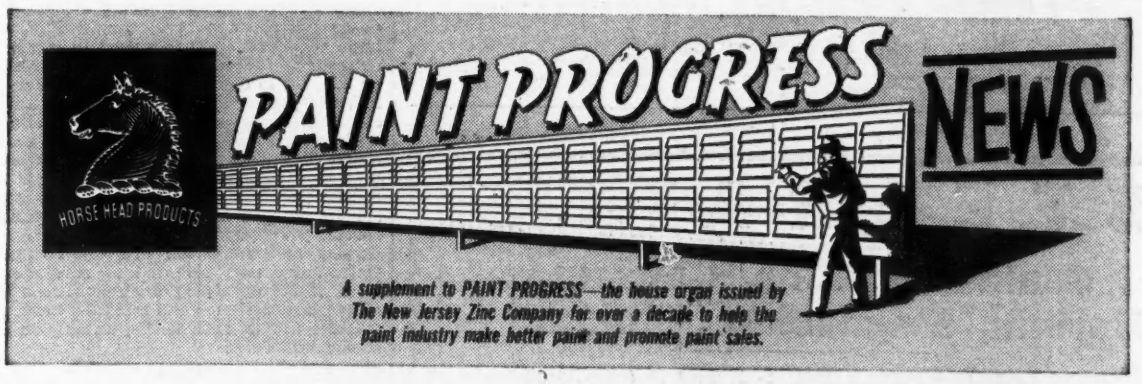
P. H. Delacour has been appointed vice-president in charge of sales and F. Ronald Gorrie has been made assistant sales manager of Cabot Carbon of Canada, Ltd., Canadian subsidiary of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston.

Prior to the establishment and operation of the Cabot subsidiary in Canada, the firm of Delacour-Gorrie, Ltd., Toronto, directed by Mr. Delacour as president, and Mr. Gorrie as vice-president, represented exclusive sales of all Cabot products in Canada. In January, Cabot announced the joining of Delacour-Gorrie with Cabot Carbon, including all personnel of the former company.

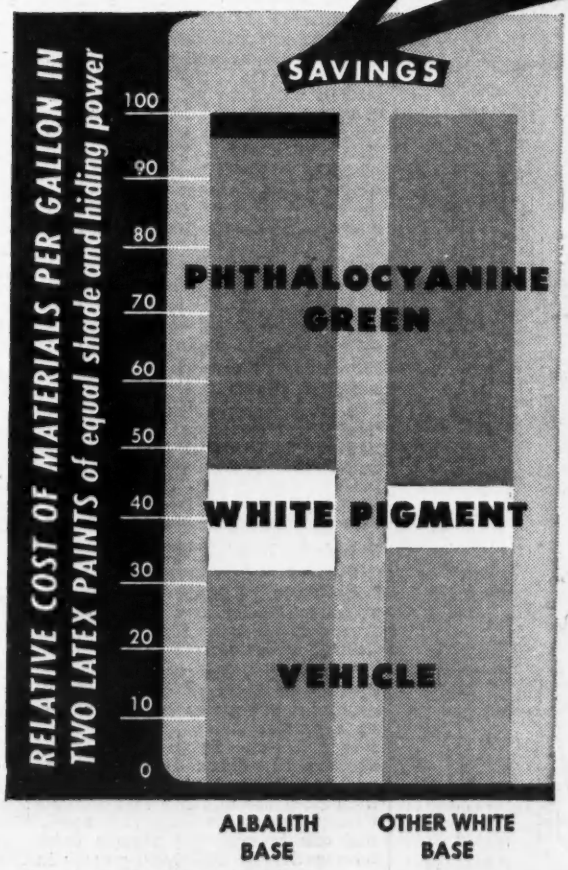
## Mustard Seeds Hearing Set

A public hearing will be held by the United States Tariff Commission May 18 in the investigation of mustard seeds imports to determine whether imports are threatening injury to domestic industry. The investigation is being conducted under the "escape clause" of the trade agreements act.



HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS
PAINT PROGRESS NEWS
A supplement to PAINT PROGRESS—the house organ issued by The New Jersey Zinc Company for over a decade to help the paint industry make better paint and promote paint sales.

ALBALITH Cuts TINTING COSTS of LATEX Paints




A little-known property of Albalith lithopones is helping formulators reduce the cost of tinting the deeper shades of latex paints in which expensive, alkali-resistant colors are required.

That property is the lower tinting strength of Albalith per unit of hiding power. It enables you to obtain the desired hiding power and shade with less quantity of tinting color.

You can readily find your cost savings by this test:

1. Prepare two white latex paints, using Albalith as the sole hiding pigment in one and your present pigment combination in the other.
2. Add phthalocyanine green to each until desired depth of color is reached.
3. Adjust to equal hiding power by adding extra vehicle to the higher hiding one.
4. Compare the cost per gallon of each of the paints, as illustrated here.

*In addition to savings in tinting costs, Albalith also furnishes you these special advantages in tinted latex paints:*

- Less color change, wet to dry
- Resistance to color floating
- Greater freedom from lap marks
- Better uniformity over variegated surfaces
- Resistance to color change from marring

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
Producers of Horse Head Zinc Pigments
. . . most used by paint manufacturers since 1860
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• Paper coaters, adhesive manufacturers, leather finishers and other users of high grade domestic casein are turning to New Zealand casein for low cost, a continuous source of supply, availability in any quantity for immediate or future delivery in 30, 60 and 80 mesh . . . and properties equal to those of high-grade domestic casein.

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Low carbon residue, due to depolymerization instead of cracking at high temperatures, has led to important applications in greases and lubricants for high temperature service and in rolling or drawing oils for aluminum, etc., where annealing is the only after-treatment.

Dependable supply in seven viscosity grades from 100 S.S.U. at 100° F. to 3000 S.S.U. at 210° F.

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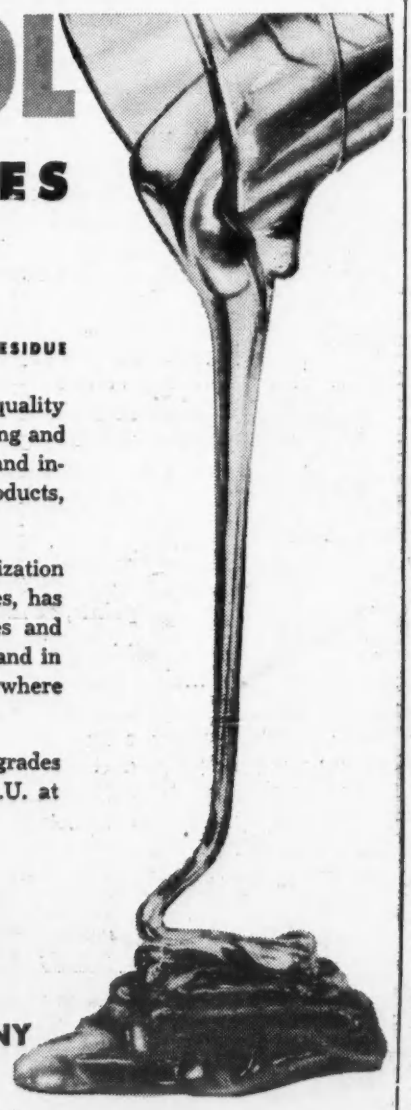

## Munitions Transport Ban Gets Approval of Senate

Senate bill 903 prohibiting the transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of lethal munitions except when the movement is procured by or on behalf of the United States was passed by the senate March 30. It now goes to the house for concurrent approval.

The bill is substantially the same as S. 1429 which passed the senate last year but failed to be reached on the house calendar. The bill is intended to do two things:—First, to protect citizens against physical hazards involved in the transportation of the most dangerous type of war munitions; and, second, to forestall the development in this country of an illicit munitions industry organized to sell munitions to foreign countries.

"Lethal munitions" are defined in the bill as meaning:—All projectiles and propelling charges therefor or a caliber of at least twenty millimeters, land and naval mines, aircraft bombs, naval torpedoes, military rockets (whether free or guided), atomic weapons, hand and rifle grenades, when containing explosive, combustible, or toxic substances, or when designed to contain such substances, and all other articles, implements, or devices which (1) consist of or contain explosive, combustible, or toxic substances, (2) are used in warfare or training therefor, and (3) are designed or adapted to cause destruction of personnel, equipment, or facilities; except small arms ammunition not in excess of caliber .50 shotgun ammunition, and small arms ammunition less than twenty millimeters of types normally used for hunting or sporting purposes, ammunition of any type for the use of state or municipal police forces, pyrotechnic devices for signaling, display, or illumination, and explosive materials, or combustible or toxic substances, or devices containing such materials or substances, designed and intended for commercial use in agriculture, mining or industry generally.

## Koppers Unit Expands Services on West Coast

Expanded service to the west coast chemical markets was announced last week by Carl H. Pottenger, sales manager and assistant vice-president of the chemical division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Walter E. Wright, former Pittsburgh sales office supervisor for the chemical division, has been named sales manager for the chemical division's western district. John L. Taylor, one of the west coast's pioneer plastics engineers, will assume the post of western plastics manager for the chemical division, so that he may devote his attention exclusively to serving the west coast market for Koppers polystyrene plastics. Sales headquarters for the chemical division's western district will be located at 3450 Wilshire boulevard, Los Angeles. These offices will be shared by the western district sales force of Koppers tar products division.

## *Fats, Oils Use Rise*

—*Continued from page 4*

reduction in inventories which began during 1951, it was said.

Declining soap sales have been accompanied by a downward trend in use of fats and oils in these products. Saponifiable materials (fats, oils, rosin and tall oil) used in soap in 1952 totaled 1,487,000,000 pounds, 10 percent less than the year before and the lowest since 1924.

**Petroleum Detergents Seen Cheaper**

Current estimated production costs are believed to be lower for petroleum derived detergents than for those obtained from fats and oils even if the latter were derived entirely from tallow.

The competitive position of petroleum derived products as a raw material for synthetic detergents has been enhanced by a greater stability in prices than for fats and oils. Large present and prospective supplies and low prices for inedible tallow and greases may encourage increasing use of these fats in synthetics. Census reports indicate that use of fats and oils in synthetic organic detergents increased from 65,000,000 pounds in 1949 to about 160,000,000 in 1951 (the latest period for which data are available).

## Oils, Fatty Acid Hydrogenation Data Issued by Gen'l Industrial

The General Industrial Development Corporation has issued an eight-page brochure on the Bamag system for hydrogenation of oils and fatty acids. The booklet contains a flowsheet, photographs of heat exchangers and autoclaves and a table on hydrogen consumption. It is available through General Industrial at 270 Park avenue, New York 17.

## Farben Unit Stock Offered By Office of Alien Property

Proposed sale by the Office of Alien Property of the government's 50 percent ownership of Jasco, Inc., was announced last week by the Department of Justice. The government owns five shares of the capital stock of the corporation, constituting half of the outstanding capital stock, which will be sold under sealed bids to be opened at 3 p.m., EDT, April 30 in the New York offices of the agency, 346 Broadway.

The company, which was formerly a part of the I. G. Farben empire, was seized by the government during World War II. The remaining outstanding stock is held by Standard Oil Development Company, a subsidiary of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey).

## Cleveland Paint Club Meets Thursday

The Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold a dinner meeting April 9 at 6 p.m. at the Carter hotel, Cleveland.

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Are you a user of Polyvinyl Alcohol? You can be sure of an adequate supply—now possible through the enlarged facilities of The Colton Chemical Company, exclusive producers of VINOL Polyvinyl Alcohol. Uniformity and high quality of VINOL Polyvinyl Alcohol are rigidly controlled. You can depend on VINOL.

VINOL Polyvinyl Alcohol is extensively used in the Adhesive, Textile, Paper and Packaging Industries. VINOL is non-gelling, white, free-flowing, fast-dissolving and uniform.

SPECIFICATIONS

VINOL Polyvinyl Alcohol is available in two grades:

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|---|---|---|
| Hydrolysis | 98.5—100% | 98.5—100% |
| Insolubles (in water) | 1.0% max. | 1.0% max. |
| Volatiles | 5.0% max. | 5.0% max. |
| Ash | 2.0% max. | 2.0% max. |
| pH | 6 - 8 | 6 - 8 |
| Viscosity (4% in water) | 20 - 30 cps | 35 - 50 cps |
| Gel characteristics | Non-Gel | Non-Gel |
| Color | White | White |

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Manufacturers of VINOL Polyvinyl Alcohol—VINAC Polyvinyl Acetate in Solid, Solution and Emulsion Form—Phenol Formaldehyde Solutions

## Castor Oil Imports Up, Beans Down Last Year

The United States imported a record volume of castor oil in 1952, but the smallest volume of castor beans since 1938, according to a report from the Foreign Agricultural Service. Oil imports amounted to 55,903 tons and bean imports totaled 70,491 tons. In terms of bean equivalent, imports aggregated a record volume of 194,720 tons, compared with 173,640 in 1951, and the previous record of 184,670 tons (revised) in 1950.

Brazil continued to be the major source of castor beans and oil despite the fact that purchases from that country were down from 1951. Imports from Brazil totaled 91,670 tons, bean equivalent, or 47 percent of the total. Purchases of oil from India were stepped up to 20,200 tons, bringing total bean and oil imports to 50,000 tons (bean basis) or one-fourth of the over-all total. Bean imports from other sources, such as Haiti and Ecuador, were at roughly average levels. Oil imports from Argentina, Paraguay, and Peru were slightly larger than in 1951.

## Fatty Acid Production Reported Lower in Feb.

Fatty acid production totaled 27,051,000 pounds in February, a significant drop below January's output of 33,525,000 pounds, according to figures released by the fatty acid division of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers.

Shipments declined from 34,639,000 pounds in January to 29,804,000 pounds in February. Total stocks at the end of February were 35,143,000 pounds, which was below the holdings of 37,213,000 pounds at the end of January.

## Casein Development Told By Borden Chemical Unit

A new casein, specially developed for use as a stabilizer in latex emulsion paints, has been announced by the chemical division of the Borden Company, New York. The product, "Borden's PMX Special Casein," is sold in dry form and upon mixing is said to provide better flow and latex emulsion yield. Easily soluble at the point of use, it provides improved viscosity, brushability, and mechanical ability, and helps prevent hardening of the paint pigments, Borden said.

## Toronto Elevators Buys Dominion Linseed Oil Co.

The Dominion Linseed Oil Company, Ltd., Baden, Ontario, closed since last June, has been purchased by Toronto Elevators, Ltd., it has been announced. The plant will reopen at once. Renamed Baden Linseed Oil Mills, it will produce crushed flax, linseed oil and soap.

## NPA Names Hercules Man

George Rieger, a member of the sales research division of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has been named program executive of the plastics section of the National Production Authority's chemical division. Mr. Rieger, until recently manager of the evaluation research division for Hercules, will be on loan to the government agency for six months.

## Borden Co. Names Smith

Appointment of Charles W. Smith as works manager of the Borden Company's chemical division plant at Bainbridge, N. Y., has been announced by William F. Leicester, president of the division. Mr. Smith had been assistant works manager since joining Borden's early in 1951. Borden's Bainbridge plant produces synthetic resins and adhesives, manufactured caseins, small package glues and formaldehyde.

## *Trade Briefs*

**Philip C. Sayres,** executive vice-president of Bristol-Myers Company, has accepted two chairmanships for the Greater New York Fund's 1953 campaign.

**Armour Research Foundation** has named Dr. Frank Lerman a research chemical engineer in the chemistry and chemical engineering department.


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ASP ALUMINUM SILICATE PIGMENTS
INERT PIGMENTS THAT IMPROVE YOUR PRODUCT

Edgar ASP 400
*is thoroughly compatible in* LATEX *formulations*

RANGE IN PARTS PER MILLION
Type of dissolved matter which imparts hardness and causes instability in latex systems
SOFT HARD
EDGAR ASPs
25 190 285
EDGAR ASP 400
MAGNESIUM SILICATES
300 800
CALCIUM CARBONATES
400 2000—

TEST PROCEDURE: 20 grams of pigment was shaken thoroughly with 200 ml of distilled water and the pigment allowed to settle. The "hardness" of a sample of the clear supernatant water was then determined by titration with a standard organic sequestering compound using Eriochrome Black T as an indicator. The results are shown above.

WHY THIS TEST WAS RUN: It is well known that a sufficient concentration of the type of ions which impart "hardness" to water is likely to cause instability of a latex system. Latex manufacturers caution against the use of hard water in formulation. This test was run to show an indication of the "hardness" of various pigments.

AND WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU: You can receive the advantages of EDGAR ASP 400 in your latex paints such as reduced dispersion time, ease of formulation, lower costs, desirable flow and smooth level finish without the risk of breaking down your latex system. Not only is EDGAR ASP 400 thoroughly compatible with the latex, it also blends perfectly with other pigments.

Edgar ASP 400, Pioneer Inert In Latex Paints, Is Now The Most Widely Accepted And Used

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○ File folder with up to date technical literature
○ Sample drum of ASP 400 ○ 2 lb. ○ 5 lb. ○ 10 lb.
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Your product can only be as stable as the basic ingredients that go into it. Don't take unnecessary chances with stearic acids that discolor or become rancid on aging. Be sure of the finest . . . without paying a premium price . . . insist on Emersol Stearic Acids.

Close control of product quality, improved processing techniques assure you of consistently peak performance from any of these Emery Solid Acids, including single-, double-, and triple-pressed types:

Emersol 110 Stearic Acid
Emersol 120 Standard Stearic Acid
Emersol 132 Lily Stearic Acid
Emersol 140 Palmitic Acid
Emersol 150 Stearic Acid

Proof of EMERSOL STEARIC STABILITY
This oxygen absorption test, which measures the time required for the absorption of a standard quantity of oxygen in a closed system, clearly illustrates the outstanding stability of Emersol Stearic Acids.

Emery
Fatty Acids & Derivatives
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# Oils, Fats and Waxes

Business in fats and oils continued spotty last week, with trading restricted to nearby requirements. Soybean and cottonseed oils were in good demand and fractionally higher, while peanut oil dropped 1 cent per pound. Interest in coconut oil slackened and increased offers on the Pacific coast weakened this market, declining ¾ cent per pound. Copra also was slightly lower.

Trading in tallow and greases was fairly active with soapmakers and small buyers taking moderate quantities at unchanged prices. Export inquiry improved for both materials and a fair volume of business was reported for shipment abroad.

Despite lower flaxseed, the linseed oil market remained steady, reflecting the low cost of linseed meal. The latter was easy and lower. Tung oil was unsettled by increased offers and lack of consuming interest. The New York market declined about 1 cent per pound, while domestic oil was off fractionally. Trend of oiticica oil continued downward and quotations declined fractionally. Brazilian No. 1 castor oil also was easier. Palm kernel oil was quiet and lower, reflecting the drop in coconut oil.

Demand for oilmeals was confined to nearby needs. Liberal offerings further weakened the meal market and prices were off for linseed, peanut and soybean meals. The bulk of the cottonseed meal was reported held by the government.

The absorption of recent heavy arrivals of carnauba wax, kept this market firm. No. 3, North country was advanced 1 cent per pound, while refined was unchanged. Yellow also was firmer and raised 1 cent per pound. Ouricury was unchanged, but steady at the recent advance.

## Market Trends

**Advanced**

Acid, caprylic, 8¼c. per lb.
Lauric, 60%, 8¼c. per lb.
90%, 3c. per lb.
Oil, cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Rice bran, clarif., ½c. per lb.
crude, ¾c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
ref., alkali, ⅜c. per lb.
clarified, ⅜c. per lb.
salad, ⅜c. per lb.
Wax, carnauba, N. C., No. 3, crude, 1c. per lb.
yellow, 1c. per lb.

**Reduced**

Acid, capric, 6c. per lb.
Myristic, 2¼c. per lb.
Copra, $2 per ton.
Linseed meal, $1 to $3 per ton.
Oil, castor, No. 1, Brazil, ¼c. per lb.
Coconut, crude, ¾c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
ref., ⅛c. per lb.
Oiticica, ¼c. per lb.
Palm kernel, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, 1c. per lb.
ref., 1c. per lb.
Tung, mills, ¼c. per lb.
N. Y., 1c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $1 to $2.50 per ton.
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | April 4, 1952 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 99.73 | 100.85 | 103.40 | 99.09 |

(For Current Prices see page 9)

## Vegetable Oils

**Castor Dehydrated**—Demand was light and spotty, chiefly for immediate needs. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

**Coconut**—Market was easy and lower. Crude declined to 19¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, spot. First half April was quoted at 19¼c. and 18½c. May, same basis. Stocks at New York were light and market was nominal at 21c. to 21½c. per pound, tankcars, prompt delivery.

**Copra**—Shipments were unsettled and quoted at $255 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Trading was slow.

**Corn**—Crude oil was slightly lower, with sales at 14⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was quiet and quoted at 18⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

**Cottonseed**—Firmness featured bleachable cottonseed oil futures last week, the market reflecting the strength of crude cottonseed and soybean oils. Other allied markets were easier, but had no effect on the market. Trading was moderate and prices were fractionally higher. May and July deliveries reached new season highs under support of trade interests.

Official figures placed tenders of oil to the government up to the end of March at 14,580 tankcars of new crop oil, plus 2,200 tankcars of old crop, minus sales of 236 tankcars, bringing net total to 16,544 tankcars, under government control. The 1952 cottonseed price support program expired March 30 and final report will be issued after all tenders are recorded.

Crude cottonseed oil was stronger and advanced to 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Southeast and Valley and 14¾c., Texas.

CCC offered for April shipment 412,000,000 pounds of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil for domestic delivery at 17¾c. or market price whichever is higher, tankcars or tankwagons, f.o.b. storage point. No price was quoted for export, but bids were requested, f.o.b. storage point. Crude cottonseed oil, 45,000,000 pounds for domestic use at market price or acquisition price for specified areas, f.o.b. tankcars to tankwagons, f.o.b. producers mills, whichever is higher and export sales at bids, same basis. Buyers were reassured that current prices would not be reduced before September 1.

Consumption of refined cottonseed oil totaled 1,550 tankcars in February, against 1,708 in January and 1,958, February 1952. Disappearance during the first seven months of the season totaled 11,486 tankcars, against 13,211 for the same period a year ago. Visible supply end of February was estimated at 21,224 tankcars, compared with 22,294 for the same time last year.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended April 2 follow:—

| | Sales | Cents per pound High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 160 | 17.45 | 17.05 | 17.35@17.38 |
| July | 252 | 17.17 | 16.75 | 17.09@17.11 |
| September | 98 | 15.92 | 15.72 | 15.89S |
| October | 8 | 15.47 | 15.43 | 15.45—15.50 |
| December | 16 | 15.40 | 15.25 | 15.30S |

Total sales, 534 contracts.

*Memphis* — Crude cottonseed oil was 15½c. bid and 15¾c. asked, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Crude soybean oil was quoted at 13¾c., tankcars, Decatur. Market steady. Trading light. Cottonseed and soybean meals in slow demand. Only few mills in this territory making soybean meal. Others have sold their beans.

**Linseed**—Active demand continued for deliveries against former contracts, while interest in prompt and later replacements was lacking. Market remained steady, due to prevailing low prices for meal. Flaxseed was irregular, and sharp advance was not sustained. Raw oil was held at 15.2c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis and 16.45c., tankcars, New York delivery.

CCC offered 188,600,000 pounds of raw linseed oil for April shipment at market price on date of sale for domestic use and export sales at bids, f.o.b. tankcars or tankwagons, f.o.b. storage point.

Linseed oil stocks available for export from the Argentine in 1953 are expected to exceed 330,000 short tons, taking into

## Cottonseed Crush: February

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during February and January, 1953, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

**Cottonseed**

| | Feb. | Jan. |
|---|---|---|
| | Tons | |
| Receipts | 102,641 | 221,907 |
| Crushed | 551,203 | 655,312 |
| Stocks at mills | 1,378,935 | 1,327,497 |

**Crude Oil**

| | Pounds | |
|---|---|---|
| Produced | 180,193,000 | 211,130,000 |
| Stocks at mills | 90,463,000 | 82,480,000 |

**Refined Oil**

| | Pounds | |
|---|---|---|
| Produced | 170,469,000 | 185,746,000 |
| Factory and warehouse stocks | [1]705,022,000 | 627,573,000 |

**Cake and Meal**

| | Tons | |
|---|---|---|
| Produced | 262,383 | 310,755 |
| Stocks at mills | 209,754 | [r]194,047 |

**Hulls**

| | Tons | |
|---|---|---|
| Produced | 121,447 | 145,158 |
| Stocks at mills | 64,438 | 53,247 |

**Linters**

| | Bales | |
|---|---|---|
| Produced | [2]173,912 | 207,425 |
| Stocks at mills | [3]274,517 | 239,672 |

[r] Revised.

[1] CCC owned 431,684,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil on February 28.

[2] Includes 44,780 bales first cut, 123,115 bales second cut, and 6,017 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights:—Total, 598.9; first cut, 576.9; second cut, 607.2; and mill run, 591.9 pounds.

[3] Includes 96,068 bales first cut, 155,729 bales second cut, and 22,700 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

## *Soybean Crush: February*

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during February and January, 1953, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

**Soybeans**

| | Feb. | Jan. |
|---|---|---|
| | Tons | |
| Receipts | 252,652 | 223,169 |
| Crushed | 560,357 | 646,499 |
| Stocks at mills | 1,674,520 | 1,972,225 |

**Refined Oil**

| | Pounds | |
|---|---|---|
| Produced | 186,396,000 | 202,969,000 |
| Factory and warehouse stocks | 88,183,000 | 87,118,000 |

**Crude Oil**

| | Pounds | |
|---|---|---|
| Produced | 200,142,000 | 231,000,000 |
| Stocks at mills | 43,790,000 | 43,234,000 |

**Cake and Meal**

| | Tons | |
|---|---|---|
| Produced | 442,738 | 506,471 |
| Stocks at mills | 139,399 | *109,174 |

*Revised.

account carryover of about 193,000 tons, January 1, 1953 and expected crush of 154,000 tons of oil from the 1952 flaxseed crop estimated at 25,600,000 bushels. Sales of 12,000 metric tons of oil for export were reported recently on the basis of 10.43c. per pound, f.o.b. Argentine ports.

Uruguay's 1952-53 flaxseed crop was officially indicated at 4,704,000 bushels, compared with 5,750,000 bushels a year ago.

*Minneapolis*—The linseed oil market was dull and featureless last week, following the two-tenths of a cent price boost effective late in the preceding week. No substantial amount of business developed prior to the price advance, processors said. Only scattered fill-in sales were reported. Raw oil, tankcar basis, was quoted steady at 15.2c. per pound, f.o.b., Minneapolis, with warehouse basing price at 15.4c. a pound. Shipping directions were fair, and were expected to pick up with the advent of spring weather, crushers reported.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

| | 1952-53 | 1951-52 |
|---|---|---|
| Past week | 4,380,000 | 8,520,000 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 221,730,000 | 247,800,000 |

**Flaxseed**—CCC offered 146,000 bushels of No. 1 grade during April at market price on date of sale, but not less than $4.50 per bushel, basis Minneapolis for domestic and export sales.

*Minneapolis*—A better demand was noted on flaxseed the past week as offerings were extremely light. Processors raised premiums 3c. a bushel on No. 1 cash flax at mid-week, willing to pay up to $3.98 a bushel, delivered Minneapolis, but the advance was not sustained, the market dropping to $3.86 per bushel at the close. Purchases of flaxseed in the spot cash market amounted to 14 cars and 10,000 bushels in trucklots last week, while bookings "to-arrive" totaled three cars and 8,000 bushels in trucklots. Actual marketings for all accounts amounted to 60 cars, same as in preceding week and compared with 83 cars a year ago. Shipments out of Minneapolis totaled 37 cars as against 42 cars the previous week and 25 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1952-53 | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1951-52 |
| Past week | 102,000 | 181,900 | 62,900 | 46,100 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 12,804,400 | 19,286,900 | 2,327,650 | 4,063,700 |

**Oiticica** — Trading was inactive and market easier. Prices were off fractionally. Liquid was quoted at 23¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were lower at 24¾c. to 25c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

**Olive**—Edible oil remained firm, despite quiet trading. Limited supplies on spot were maintained at $2.60 to $2.65 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity. Olive foots were quoted nominally at 15c. per pound, drum, spot.

**Palm Kernel** — Trading was inactive. Prices were off fractionally, reflecting the decline of coconut oil. Tankcars were quoted at 17¾c. per pound, in bond.

**Peanut**—Crude was sharply lower. Spot oil was sold at 23¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, off 1c. Sales also were reported at 23c., straight April shipment. Refined oil was lower and nominal at 27½c. to 27¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

**Rapeseed**—Business was quiet. Refined was well held at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

**Rice Bran**—Improved and reduced supplies created a firmer tone and prices were lifted fractionally. Crude was higher at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered East and clarified at 16½c. to 16¾c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

**Soybean** — Strength of soybeans, stiffened oil and market advanced fractionally. Crude oil, was sold at 13⅞c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, April delivery; first half May at 13¾c.; June, 13⅝c., and July at 13½c., same basis. Refined salad was lifted to 16⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York. Alkali refined and clarified oils also were up ⅜c. per pound.

Consumption of crude soybean oil in February amounted to 3,530 tankcars, against 3,642 in January and 3,545, February last year. Disappearance for the first five months of the season totaled 17,847 tankcars, compared with 16,173 during the same period last year. Visible supply was estimated at 11,869 tankcars at the end of February, compared with 12,245, a year ago.

Sales and prices of prime soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended April 2, follow:—

| | Sales | Cents per pound High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 22 | 13.70 | 13.25 | 13.63@13.67 |
| July | 27 | 13.50 | 13.07 | 13.45S |
| September | 18 | 12.80 | 12.50 | 12.70@12.75 |

Total sales, 67 contracts.

**Tung** — Quiet demand and increased offers of imported oil weakened the market. Tankcars were dropped to 29c. to 29¼c. per pound, spot, New York. Domestic oil also was easy and nominal at 27¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Drums were lower at 30½c. to 31c. per pound, New York, depending upon quantity.

Tung oil exports from the Argentine in 1953 probably will total about 11,000 tons, despite the substantial shipments of 10,920 tons in 1952, according to the Bureau of Foreign Relations. While the tung crop last year was small, production in 1953 should provide enough additional oil to permit exports of this quantity. The crop

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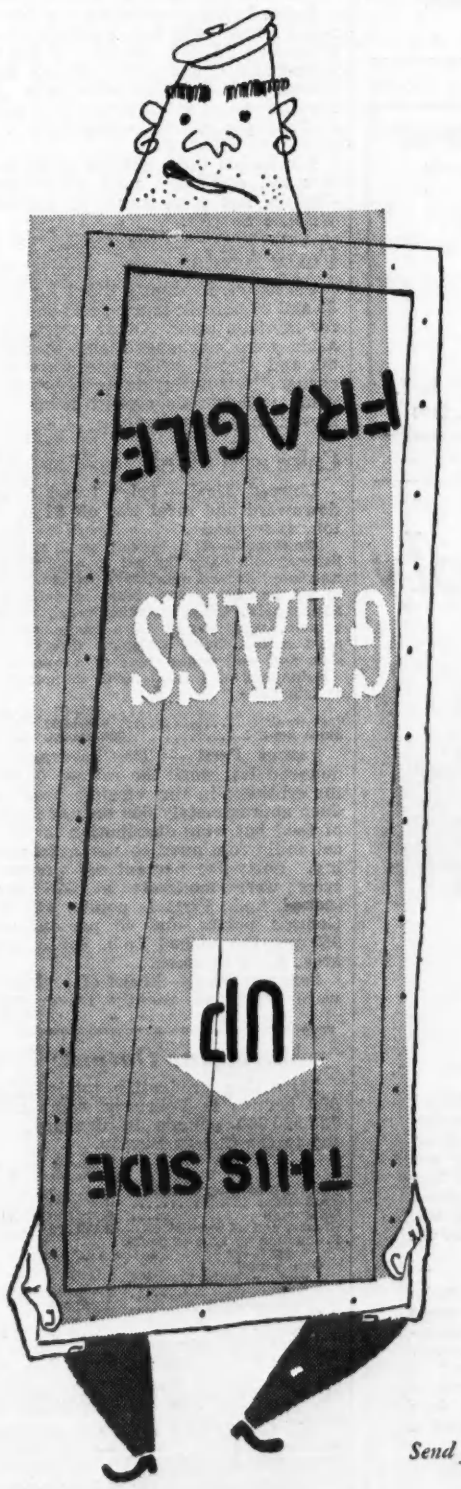


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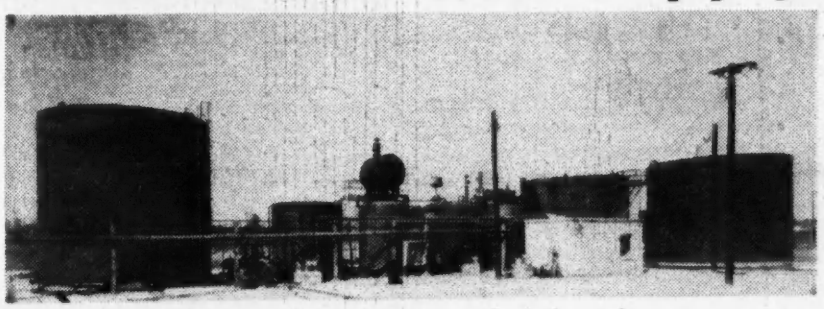

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## Fats and Greases

**Greases**—Buying interest was fairly active and moderate trading was reported for domestic and export delivery. Market remained steady at unchanged quotations. Choice white was held at 5¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 4⅜c.; house, 4⅛c. and brown, 3⅝c., delivered.

**Lard**—Market was irregular and slightly lower. Cash lard was offered at 10⅜c. per pound, tankcars, Chicago.

**Tallow**—Improved export inquiry, combined with fair volume of sales to large and small buyers kept the market steady. Prices were unchanged and well held. Soapmakers purchased good sized lots of fancy and lower grades. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 5c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 4¾c.; special, 4⅝c., and No. 1, 4½c., same basis.

## Fish Oils

**Cod**—A firm tone prevailed in this market. Offers for shipment from Newfoundland were practically nil and market was more or less nominal. Bids of 9c. per pound, drums, exdock were not accepted with sellers ideas at least ½c. more. Supplies on spot were quoted at 10c. to 10½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

**Refined Fish** — Refined grades were steady, reflecting the firmness of crude menhaden. Light pressed oil was maintained at 11c. and alkali refined, 12c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Crude menhaden was in limited supply and firm at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Baltimore and Gulf ports.

Production of menhaden oil in January was nil, compared with 57,150 gallons, January last year, according to Fish and Wildlife Service.

## Fatty Acids

Prices were recently lifted for caprylic, 60 and 90 percent lauric acids and reduced for myristic acids. Other vegetable fatty acids were unchanged and steady. Red oil and stearic acids also were without change. New business was reported spotty, while withdrawals against former orders moved in good volume.

## Cake and Meal

**Linseed Meal**—Price trend continued downward and meal was off $1 to $3 per ton, as to grade.

*Minneapolis*—The linseed meal market was listless, with sales limited to a small volume. Extracted linseed meal, 36% protein, was down to $62 and $63 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, while expeller meal, 32 to 34% protein, was quoted in a range of $65.50@ 66.50 a ton, bulk. Shipping directions were slow and well under those of a year ago.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

| | 1952-53 | 1951-52 |
|---|---|---|
| Past week | 8,820,000 | 14,520,000 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 388,420,000 | 377,960,000 |

**Peanut Feed** — The government announced last week the release of peanuts for crushing in the Virginia area to produce approximately 600 tons of feed. Lof feed but wide distribution is still lackcal mills continued to use a fair volume ing. Forty-five percent old process feed sales were moderate at $76 per ton sacked, f.o.b. Virginia points, $72.50 f.o.b. Georgia points, and 45 percent solvent, $69 per ton sacked f.o.b. South Alabama area, April shipment.

**Soybean Meal**—Stocks of soybean meal were increased slightly larger and demand was slow. Buyers operated on a hand-to-mouth basis with bids below asking prices. Forty-four percent meal was offered at $64 per ton bulk Decatur, April shipment. Light interest was reported for May through August shipment at $65.50 to $66.50, bulk Decatur. Forty-four percent was offered at $67 per ton bulk in West Tennessee and $65 in Arkansas, April shipment.

## Waxes

**Beeswax**—Trading was light, chiefly for immediate needs. Prices were unchanged and steady for both crude and refined grades.

**Carnauba**—Recent heavy arrivals were absorbed by resellers and market remained firm. No. 3 North country crude was higher at $1 to $1.02 per pound, spot as to quantity, while refined covered a wide range from $1.02 to $1.06 per pound, depending upon quality and quantity. Yellow also was firmer and No. 1 was advanced to $1.30 to $1.32 per pound and No. 2, $1.28 to $1.30 per pound, according to quantity. Consumer demand was still spotty, while trading between dealers has been active.

**Ouricury**—This market was firm, with carnauba. Refined on spot was maintained at 75c. to 76c. per pound, according to quantity.

## *Margarine Output: Feb.*

Margarine production totaled 113,473,000 pounds in February, compared with 126,580,000 pounds in January, according to the Census Bureau.

| | Uncolored February | Colored February |
|---|---|---|
| Stocks, beginning of mo.[1] | 2,241,000 | 15,418,000 |
| Production | 6,165,000 | 107,308,000 |
| Shipments | 6,293,000 | 104,836,000 |
| Stocks, end of month[1] | 2,113,000 | 17,890,000 |
| Production by type of package[2]— | | |
| One pound regular (Elgin, Western, etc.) | 1,613,000 | [3]104,747,000 |
| Bags (plastic) | 1,219,000 | ..... |
| Bulk— | | |
| Pats or chips | ..... | 1,012,000 |
| Over one pound excluding pats and chips) | 3,333,000 | 1,528,000 |

[1] Stocks held at production plants only. Total factory and warehouse stocks at the beginning and end of January were 23,412,000 pounds and 27,227,000 pounds respectively.
[2] The sum of these items does not agree with production shown above because some oleomargaine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.
[3] Includes small quantity of less than one-pound packages.

**Production of Oleomargarine, Monthly and Annual Totals**

| | Uncolored | Colored |
|---|---|---|
| 1953—2 mos. (Jan.-Feb.) | 14,124,000 | 225,929,000 |
| 1952—2 mos. (Jan.-Feb.) | *31,875,000 | *213,057,000 |
| 1952 annual production | 129,726,000 | *1,156,249,000 |
| 1951 annual production | *211,662,000 | *829,056,000 |
| 1950 annual production | 437,402,000 | 499,643,000 |

* Revised.


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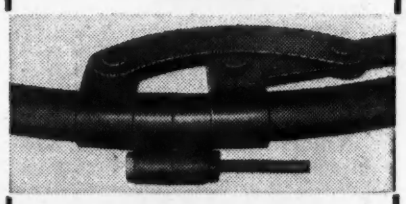

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2—Pneumatic Scale Packaging Units, incl. auto. feeders, sealers, 5-drop weighers, liners, compression belts. Still set up in metropolitan area. Arrange to inspect.

**MONEY-SAVING ITEMS**

4—J. H. Day, type B, 14" x 30", 3 roll Roller Mills, roller bearings, water cooled, chain drive. High speed.
1—Quadruple Effect Evaporator, calandria type, brass tubes, 14,000 sq. ft. H.S.; excellent condition; still erected; complete with piping, etc.
1—6' x 14' Hardinge Rotary Counter Current Classifier.
2—Stainless Horizontal 13,500 gal. Welded Agitated Tanks.
4—Buffalo Atmo. dbl. drum Dryers, 32" x 72", 32" x 90", 42" x 120".
1—Raymond 5 roll High Side Mill.
3—Anco 4' x 9' Chilling Rolls; 2—5' x 6'6", complete.
3—Laboratory Roller Mills, 5"x12", 6"x14".
1—2000 gal. rubber-lined horiz. Tank.
1—Rotap Testing Screen.
4—Mojonnier S/S Vac. Pans, 3', 4', 5', 6'.
36—S/S Jacketed Kettles, up to 1000 gal., some agitated.
17—S/S Vert. & Horiz., open & closed Storage Tanks, up to 2000 gal.

**SAVE SUBSTANTIAL DOLLARS HERE**

FILTERS: 2—#12 Sweetland Filters for 36 leaves on 4" centers; 1—4'6"x6' Feinc, String Discharge.
ROTARY KILNS AND DRYERS: 2-7'x60' Calciners, made by Struthers Wells. Each 9/16" shell, Timken roller bearing supports, L-B gear reducer, with V-belted AC motor, firing hood, seal ring, one with Manitowoc Recuperator, in excellent condition.
1—6'6" I.D. x 12' Rotary Nodulizer or Furnace, ⅝" shell, Timken roller bearing rolls, gear reducer and motor drive, scraper conveyor, feeder, etc.
1—7'6" x 125' Rotary Kilns; 1—8' x 135' Allis Chalmers.
3—3'x50' Rotary D. H. Dryers or Coolers.
4—Ruggles-Coles Direct Heat Rotary Dryers—Class XF4—54" x 25', one Class XF 5' x 40'. Also three 3' x 50'; 5' x 30'; 5' x 50'; 6' x 40'; 6' x 60'; 7' x 70'.
6—Link Belt Roto-Louvre Dryers: #207-10 (2'x7"x10'), #310-16, #503-10, #604-20, two #604-24.
4—6' x 50' Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.
MISCELLANEOUS: 8—Pebble Mills, porcelain-lined, 5' dia. x 4'; 1—5' x 6'; 6' x 8', 800 gals. each.
4—Traylor Tube Mills, silex-lined, 4' x 13', 4'6" x 18'6", 5' x 22' and 5' x 20'. Also 2—5'6" x 20', iron lined, m.d.
4—Devine #28 Vacuum Shelf Dryers, each 20 shelves 59" x 78", each with condenser & pump.
1—400 gal. Nickel jacketed, closed Kettle, with condenser and pump.

ONLY A PARTIAL LIST. ASK US TO QUOTE

**VISIT OUR WAREHOUSE**
**331 DOREMUS AVE.**
**NEWARK 5, N. J.**

1—Day 12000 lb. horizontal dry MIXER. 1—D 10, 1250 lb.; 600#, 400#.
1—Patterson Fdry 500 gal. Steel jack., agitated Closed Kettle.
3—Oliver Vacuum Filters, incl. 6' x 6' acid proof, 8' x 12', 11'6" x 14', 11'6" x 18'.
8—Shriver 42" x 42", Cast Iron Filter Presses, Plate and Frame, 18, 27, 36, 54 chambers, 1" cake.
1—Davenport #3A Dewaterer.
1—Mechanical Cooker, 5' x 16'.
1—Shriver 30" x 30", jacketed, cast iron, Filter Press, 20 chambers, 1".
15—Sperry 18" x 18", C. I., Plate and Frame, Filter Presses, 11 chambers.
1—20 gal. S. P. jacketed Mixer, double sigma blades, m.d.
2—Day size 82 Roball Sifters, m.d., 40"x120" screens; 1—Rotex, 20"x48".
2—Glen 340 qt. Mixers.
6—Dopp c.i., Kettles, 80, 150, 600 gal.
1—A.T. & M. Co. 18" susp. Centrifugal, Steel Basket, bott. disch., unloader.
1—Ross #30 Mammoth 50 gal. change can mixer, m.d.; 1—Day 40 gal., m.d.
1—Patterson Stainless 110 gal. Vacuum Mixer, Sigma Blades.

**DO YOU HAVE IDLE MACHINES or PLANTS FOR SALE? SEND US YOUR LIST.**

# CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.

13-18 PARK ROW, NEW YORK 38, N.Y.
BArclay 7-0600 CABLE ADDRESS EQUIPMENT, N.Y.

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## Cast Your Eyes Over These BRILL Buys!

Outstanding Selections Backed by Our Quarter Century of Service and Dependability!

### PARTIAL LIST OF VALUES — SEND FOR NEWS FLASH!

1—Devine #27 Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 17—59" x 78" shelves.
4—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20, 8, 6 and 4—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Stokes 30" x 8', 3' x 15' Rotary Vacuum Dryers.
1—Hersey 18" x 9' SS Hot Air Rotary Dryer.
1—Link Belt Monel 2'7" x 8' Roto-Louvre Dryer.
1—Vulcan 4¼' x 50' Rotary Dryer, ⅜" shell.
2—1400 gal., 1000 gal., closed, SS jacketed Kettles.
1—1600 gal. closed, SS Storage Tank.
2—Oliver 8' x 10' Monel Rotary Vacuum Filters.
2—Oliver 5'3" x 3' Enclosed Precoat Filters.
1—Fletcher 48" Suspended Centrifugal, aluminum perforated basket, motor driven.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Centrifugals, Monel perforated baskets, motor driven.
1—Bird 24" x 38" steel solid bowl continuous Centrifuge.
3—Buflovak 6' diameter Atmospheric and Vacuum Crystallizers.
1—Hardinge 4½' x 16" Conical Steel Lined Ball Mill.
4—Oliver 3' x 1', 4' x 5', 8' x 12', 11'6" x 14' Rotary Vacuum Filters.
3—#7 Sweetland Filters with 27 leaves on 3" centers.
4—Shriver 30" x 30" C.I. Filter Presses, P&F, 30 chambers, open delivery, washing.
4—Sperry 24" x 24" C.I. Filter Presses, P&F, 16 chambers, closed delivery.
1—Sperry 24" x 24" Aluminum Filter Press, P&F, 22 chambers, open delivery.
4—Green 150, 125 gal. SS, jacketed, agitated Kettles.
2—Sharples P16 Monel Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.

**CHECK THESE SPECIALS!**

1—Hersey 4'x26' Monel Hot Air Rotary Dryer.
1—Hersey 3'x26' Stainless Steel Hot Air Rotary Dryer.
1—#2TH Stainless Steel Mikro Pulverizer.
4—Devine NEW Vacuum Dryers having 10—40"x43" shelves.
4—Pfaudler NEW 1500 and 1000 gallon, glass-lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
3—Stokes BB2 and B2 Rotary Tablet Machines.
1—Baker Perkins 35 gallon, Stainless Steel, Double Arm, jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades.
1—Jeffrey 5'x9' Monel indirect vibrating Hot Air Dryer.
2—Eimco 4'x5' Rotary Vacuum Filters, complete with drives and pumps, mounted on common base.
2—Pfaudler 100 gallon, glass-lined Still with glass-lined condensers and receivers.
1—Link Belt NEW Roto-Louvre Dryer, 3'10" x16" Stainless Steel.
1—Steel Storage Tank, 10'x50' welded, ASME, 50# pressure.
1—Heat Exchanger, Stainless Steel, 225 square feet.
2—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gallon, Double Arm, jacketed Mixers, Sigma Blades.

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A SINGLE ITEM OR A COMPLETE PLANT

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# CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT

**AUTOCLAVE**
2,000 gal., 200 PSI.

**CENTRIFUGES**
24" Bird, type CH, SS.
40" Fletcher, type 304 SS.
40" Tolhurst, perforated.

**COLUMNS**
24"x94"⅛", rubber lined.
6'x29' type 347 SS, 21 trays.
8'x36'x⅜" (2—NEW).

**DIGESTERS**
3900 gal. jackt'd., agit. ASME 75 PSI.

**DRYERS—MISC**
30"x8' Stokes, Model 59AB, vacuum, rotary.
5'x6', Blaw-Knox, Drum, atmospheric.
24"x28' Proctor & Schwartz Conveyor.
6'x35' Louisville Steam Tube, complete.

**FILTERS**
8'x12' Feinc, rotary, vacuum.
8'x10' & 11'6"x18', Oliver.
No. 7 Sweetland, 172 sq. ft., 41 taps.
36" Shriver, C.I., 36 chambers.
12" Sperry, aluminum, 10 chambers.

**HYDRATORS—ROTARY**
5'6"x22' Buffalo (2).

**KILNS—COOLERS—DRYERS**
7'x160'x⅝" (2).
7'x120'x⅝".
7'x60'x⅜".
502-20 Roto Louvre.
5'6"x25'x9/16" Allis-Chalmers.
5'x30'x⅜" Ruggles Cole.
4'x60'x½".
4'6"x40'x⅜" Traylor.

**MILLS**
Raymond, 5 roll, high side, complete.
20"x36" Gruendler Hammermill.
6'x8' Abbe, Ball, type GPH (3).
2'x12' L. B. double shaft, Pug.

**MIXERS**
2190 cu. ft. Johnson, paddle type.
140 cu. ft. double shaft, paddle (NEW).
77 cu. ft. Blystone, heavy duty (2).

**REACTORS—ACID GLASS**
400 gal. Pfaudler, ASME.
500 gal. Pfaudler, ASME.

**REACTORS—STAINLESS STEEL CLAD**
3,000 gal. Jackt'd. ASME (NEW).

**STORAGE TANKS**
3400 gal. 7'4"x10'x⅜" type 430 SS.
4100 gal. 5'x28'x¼".
6000 gal. 8'x15'x⅜" vert. ALUMINUM.
6500 gal. TANK CAR TANKS. 76"x28'.
8500 gal. 8'x23'x5/16" vert. (NEW).
12,000 gal. 8'x32'x¼" (NEW).
15,000 gal. 10'6"x23'x¼" (NEW).
135,000 gal. 30'x26' w/coils.
(We have facilities for building of new tanks. Send us your inquiries.)

**PRESSURE VESSELS**
1050 gal. 4'x12'x½" 106 PSI.
1200 gal. 42"x16'x5/16" ASME 125 PSI.
1250 gal. 4'x14' 106 PSI.
8200 gal. 8'x23'x2" 390 PSI (4).
16,000 gal. 96"x45'x¾" ASME 150 PSI.
30,000 gal. 10'x47' ASME 50 PSI.

*Phone or Write for complete descriptions, prints and prices. Ask for our current catalog.*
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# Heat and Power Co., inc.

70 PINE STREET HANOVER 2-4890 NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

*Machinery & Equipment Merchants*

# JUST PURCHASED

140 Stainless Steel Flanged Gate Valves, 1", 1½", 2", 3".

6000 ft. Stainless Steel Tubing, T304, 16 gauge 1½" and 2" OD, 6'3" lengths.

15—Jeffrey Vibrating Feeders #1B.

2—Tyler Hummer Screens, 2 deck, 4' x 5'.

1—Stainless Steel Pressure Vessel, 600# WP, T304, 18" dia. x 9'4" L.

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 24" x 36".

2—1,000 gal. Rectangular St. St. Tanks, open top.

1—1,250 gal. Vertical Closed Stainless Steel Tank with coils and agitator.

1—Acme #8½A Jaw Crusher, 9 x 16 opening; 20 HP motor.

## PLANT LIQUIDATION

We have purchased for liquidation, the equipment of the Patrick Henry Brewery, Marion, Indiana. We can offer excellent bargains in grain handling equipment, filters, ammonia compressors, cookers, pumps, etc. Also 40 welded steel tanks from 3,500 gal. to 12,500 gal. sizes.

This equipment is priced to sell and we recommend your early investigation.

## FOR SALE FROM STOCK

8—15,000 gal. Vertical Welded Steel Closed Fermenting Tanks, 80 lb. W.P. turbine agitator with 40 HP motor, 970 lin. ft. 3" pipe coil. Excellent condition.

7—3,000 gal. Horizontal Stainless Steel Tanks, insulated and agitated.

40—Stainless Steel Tanks—30, 60, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500, 1,000, 1,250, 3,000, 4,200, 5,700 gal.

35—Aluminum Tanks, closed, 4, 275, 330, 480, 500, 1,350, 1,450 and 9,000 gal.

1—1,500 gal. Steel Jacketed Vacuum Kettle.

50—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—10, 40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 500 gal.

1—2½ gal. Stainless Steel Reactor Tank with agitator.

4—Aluminum Reaction Kettles, Jktd. and Agit., 35, 60, 100 & 250 gal.

1—Stainless Steel T316 Packed Column, 2' dia. x 6'8" H.

3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Columns.

6—Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 400, 368, 330, 190, 40 & 8½ sq. ft.

1—Ball & Jewell #1½ Rotary Cutter, stainless steel.

5—Mikro Pulverizers #1-SH, #1-SI, #2-SI, #2-TH and 24" TH.

2—Bird 48" dia. Suspended Centrifugals Stainless Steel Perforated Basket, Plow, Bottom Discharge, 15 H.P. motor.

1—Fletcher 30" Jr. Centrifugal T304 S.S., solid basket.

4—DeLaval Centrifugal Oil Purifiers, models 600, 74-11 and 94-01.

2—Sweetland Filters, #10, #12.

1—Shriver 36" Rubber Covered Filter Press.

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
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STAINLESS STEEL CODED VESSELS, SPIRAL MIXERS, TANKS, ETC., FABRICATED TO YOUR ORDER. SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES.

*SPECIALS*

2—S.S. Condensers 370 Sq. Ft.
1—Sparkler 14-S-4 Filter S.S.
3—Sweetland #7 & #12 Filters.
2—Filter Presses, 18" Alum. 24" C.I.
5—Wd. P&F Filter Presses 18"-24"-42".
3—Stainless Steel 48" Centrifuges M.D.
1—Bird 12" Cent. Steel, Sus. XP Motor.
1—Tolhurst 40" Rubber Covered Sus. Cent.
3—Vac. Shelf Dryers 6 to 13 Shelves.
2—Drum Dryers 36"x84" & 32"x90".
9—Stainless Kettles & Tanks to 5700 gals.
3—Alum. Bubble Cap Columns 27" & 36".
3—Horiz. Steel Tanks to 20,000 Gals.
1—Horiz. 5000 Gal. G.L. Tank.

Send for complete listings. We buy your surplus.

The Machinery and Equipment Corp.
533 WEST BROADWAY
New York 12, N. Y. GRamercy 5-6680

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## SPECIAL
5'x15' Rotary Kiln, Brick Lined, Complete.

**DRYERS AND KILNS**

Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
2—Allbr. Nell 4'x9 Atmos. Drum Dryers.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 6 fan automatic 3 apron Conveyor Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
Gehnrich Gas Fired Dryer, 12 trays, 21"x32"
6—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers.
8—Rotary Dryers. Direct & indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers

**CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES**

6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals. Bottom Discharge.
8—Centrifugals, 20", 26" 30", 40" & 48", Steel, Copper Stainless & Rubber
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges, 2 HP. Also No. 6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers. 300 & 301.

**FILTERS**

1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", & 36" Iron Filter Presses.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

**KETTLES AND TANKS**

2—Pfaudler 500 gal. vert. Glass Lined Tanks.
Dopp 350 gal. agit. Jack. C. I. Vac. Kettle.
Devine 36" dia. Impregnating Unit; Jacketed. Liquor & Impregnating Kettle.
100 gal. Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
500 & 1,000 gal closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—Vert. agit. Jack. 600 gal. Kettle.
600 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
1—250 gal Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., Copper, Glass Lined, Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks 50 to 500 gals.
4—Steel welded horiz. Tanks, 10,000 & 5,000 gals.
Copper Varnish Kettles, 150 to 300 gals.

**PULVERIZERS AND MILLS**

2—Abbe Pebble Mills, 24"x33". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22" 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40"
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U. S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

**MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS**

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,000 lbs.
Day 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

**MISC. AND SPECIALS**

2—Buffalo 6' dia. Vac. crystallizers.
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½ to 3".
4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
1—Stokes 2E Paste Filler.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
Elgin Capper, ½ H.P. Motor driven.
2—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump.
4—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps, Boilers—Gas, Oil & Coal Water Stills.

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STEIN EQUIP'T CO.
107 EIGHTH ST., BROOKLYN 15, N. Y.
STERLING 8-1944

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# What a Grand and Glorious Feeling it is, to locate the EQUIPMENT you need

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- at the RIGHT Price
- at the RIGHT Source!

## BALL and PEBBLE MILLS

M3-25—Patterson Steel Ball Mill Type D; 2'x3'; 7½ HP motor, balls, etc.
M3-26—Abbe Steel Ball Mill; 2'6"x3'6"; 7½ HP with steel balls.
M3-27—Moore Jacketed Ball Mill; 4'x5'; 15 HP XPL Gearhead motor.
3443—International 8'x8' Porc. Lnd. Pebble Mills; 50 HP Gearmotors.
M14-28—Patterson Buhr lined Pebble Mill; 2'6"x3'6"; direct drive.
M14-29—Patterson Porc. Lined Pebble Mill; 3'6"x4'; direct drive.
3564—Abbe 50 gal. Porc. Lined Pebble Mill; 20"x30".
M14-195—Abbe Buhr Lined Pebble Mill; 32'x 36"; 2 HP motor.
3402—Abbe Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 54"x 60"; arr. direct drive.
3673—Large Stock of Jar Mills; single or multiple; all sizes.

## STILLS and COLUMNS

3476—Copper Jacketed Still Pot; 28"x25" with condenser.
3659 R3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Column; 27½" x36"; 60 plate.
3564—Copper Bubble Cap Column; 18"x12'; 24 plate.
C13-140—Stokes 1000 Gal. Copper Bubble Cap Column; 36"x18'.
C14-141—Stainless Packed Column; 24"x14' insulated.
C14-150—Steel Absorption Column; 12"x10'; 20 cu. ft. raschig rings.
C14-151—Solvent Recovery Absorber; 8'x28' with accessories.
C14-152—Steel Scrubber Column; 36"x20'; domed heads.
C14-153—Gas Saturating Tower; 8'x36'6"; 5 PSI.
C15-154—Fractionating Tower in 2 sections; 24" x51'; 230 cu. ft. raschig rings.
3585—Stainless Flash Tank 8'x6' Type 316 S/S; with S/S Tube Bundle.
2755—Steel Still; 54"x96" with steel receiver 54"x96".
C14-136—HCl Absorber; 15"x16'6" high with accessories.
C14-137—Stainless Steel High Pressure Scrubber; 12"x4'.
2018—Monel Water Distillation Apparatus compression type; 22"x67".
9908 H2—Copper Jacketed Vacuum Still; 38½"x 42".
9908 H3—Aluminum Steam Jacketed Vacuum Still; 48"x60".
E13-161—Harris Stainless Vac. Still with S/S coils; 6'x30'9" with accessories.
E13-162—Nickel Clad Evaporating Still; 6'6"x18'.
3470—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column; 16 sections; 8½"x19' high.

## DRYERS (Rotary)

3168—Louisville Monel Counter Current Atmospheric Dryer; 38"x16'.
D11-155—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 5'x28' to 6'x50'.
D11-154—Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryers up to 6'x40'.
D11-158—Huhn Direct Fired Rot. Dryer; 3'x12' with accessories.
D11-159—Hersey Monel Direct Fired Rot. Dryer, 13'x24' with accessories.
3506—Horizontal Steel Rot. Dryer or Cooker; Vac. Jkt. Agt. 4'x7'7½".
3382—Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 52"x102" with agitator and 10 HP motor.
D6-147—Stokes No. 59AA, Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 24"x72" with accessories.
D6-144—Stokes 59B Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 40" x15' long with accessories.
D6-143—Buflovak S/S Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 50"x20' with Dust Collector and Speed Reducer.

## DRYERS (Drum)

1300 McA—Struthers Wells S/S drum Dryers 5'x10' with accessories.
3026—Buffalo Rot. Vac. Drum Dryer; chrome plated 5'x12' complete.
3414—Rotary Drum Dryer in NICKEL; 48"x46".
3316—Baeley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer; 28"x60".
D9-150—Buffalo Double Drum Dryers; 32"x100"; 42"x120" and 60"x120".
D9-151—Buffalo Twin Drum Dryers; 32"x72" and 32"x92".

## DRYERS (Shelf or Tray Type)

3501E3—Devine 20 Shelf Vacuum Chamber Dryer, 40"x42", complete with Condenser, Receiver, Vacuum Pump, etc.
3664 N1-2—Buffalo 11 and 12 Shelf Vac. Dryers; 42"x42".
3673 L4—Buffalo 3 Shelf Vacuum Chamber Dryer; 40"x42".
D15-812—Devine 10 Shelf Vac. Dryer; 50"x 62"x76".
D15-809—Stokes No. 138 Vac. Chamber Dryer; 6 shelf 23"x34".
D15-811—Devine Vac. Chamber Dryer; 5 shelves 40"x42".
D15-810—Devine Vac. Chamber Dryer; 16 shelf; 36"x36"; Condenser.
3289—Stokes 16 shelf Steam Heated Dryer; 3'x3'; 6'10" high.
3484 A15—Anets 20 Shelf Humidifier; 18"x26"x 3¼" spacing.
2626—Freas Vacuum Electric Oven; 9¼"x18".
3681—Despatch Electric Oven 500 degrees; F; 48" 30"x40"; 7 shelf.

## SPECIAL LIQUIDATION

Location: Nearby New Jersey

- Buffalo 42"x120" Double Drum Dryer, complete.
- Komarek-Greaves Briquetting Press, 2,000 Pellets per M; 9 cu. ft. per Hr.
- Hersey Gas Fired Atmospheric Dryer, 5'x26'; girth gear; 5 HP motor.
- Simpson Intensive Mixer No. 1, 48" Pan; 7½ H.P. motor; complete.
- Jeffery Vibratory Cooler, 57"x10' with water cooled surface.

## DRYERS (Atmospheric)

3053 S1—P.&S. Continuous Apron Dryer; 12 Section; 43'6" L. x 7'4" W. x 14'6" H.
3668 S1—P.&S. Apron Dryer; 13 unit; 8' W. x 78' L. complete with accessories.
D8-147—P.&S. Apron Dryer; 12 Section; 5 Pass S/S belt; 7'4" W. x 36' L.
D8-160—Jeffery Vibratory Cooler 57"x10' Model H1; 5 amp power.
D11-161—Hersey Rotary Gas Fired Dryer, 5'x26' with accessories.
D8-162—Jeffery Vibrator S/S Dryer 57"x10' with unit heater, finned coils, fan and other accessories.

## MIXERS (Powders and Granulars)

3499—New steel double ribbon Mixers in sizes from 24 cu. ft. to 215 cu. ft.
3333—Sprout Waldron Mixers; 283 cu. ft. 5' dia. x 10' long; center discharge.
2538—Wolf Powder Mixer; 24"x32"x94" motorized with 5 HP motor.
3102—J. H. Day Ribbon Mixer; size 3'x8'9" with top sifter.
3427 P5—Marquette Paddle Mixer; 24"x12' long.
3537—J. H. Day Extra Heavy Jumbo Mixer; 44"x78" motorized.
3505—Robinson Stainless Mixer; 8"x24"x26" with Sifter; 2 HP motor.
M29-219—Robinson Stainless Mixer; 54"x12'; 7,000 lbs. 30 HP motor.
3302—Stainless Tumbling Type Mixer; 5'x5' with 3 HP motor.
M26-208—Steel Jacketed Double Ribbon Mixer; 13"x20"x8'; 7½ HP motor.
M29-209—FMC Double Ribbon Mixer; 3'x3'x8' with 10 HP motor.
M29-207—Essenmueller 4,000 lb. Mixer; 4'x12' with 25 HP motor.
M29-211—5,000 lb. Steel Mixer; 36"x42"x12' with 20 HP motor.
M29-206—Patterson Conical Blender; 135 cu. ft. with 15 HP motor.
3529—Munson Rotary Batch Mixer, 48 cu. ft.; 5' diameter.
M29-112—Ransome Rotary Drum Mixer; 9'x11'6" arr. for motor drive.
3314—Broughton Double Shaft Paddle Mixer; 41"x43".
M29-205—Sturdevant 2,000 lb. Dry Mixer No. 3; 52 cu. ft. capacity.

## MIXERS (Heavy Duty Dough and Mass Mixers)

3293 E5—J. H. Day S/S 5 gal. Double Arm Jktd. Mixer; Vacuum Cover.
3566—Baker Perkins S/S Double Sigma Arms; 12"x6¼"x10"; 2 HP XPL.
3166—J. H. Day 20 Gal. Jacketed Mixer; cored masticator arms; 5 HP.
2949—Ross No. 2 Double Arm Mixer; 16"x12"x 16" with 3 HP motor.
M26-214—J. H. Day Mogul 5 Gal. Jktd. Mixer; Vacuum Cover; 7¼ HP motor.
3533 E 3—J. H. Day No. 2; Jktd. 20 Gal. Double Arm Mixer; 20¾"x16"x16".
M25-212—J. H. Day Cincinattus No. 4 Sigma Arm Mixer; 50 Gal.
M26-213—J. H. Day Jktd. Hor. Mixer; 30"x35"x 69" with 5 HP PL motor.
2109—J. H. Day Jkt. Ribbon Mixer; 175 Gal. 28"x26"x70".
2337—W. & P. Type Jktd. Double Arm 100 gal. Mixers, geared both ends.
3677 D1—Baker Perkins Size 17 Class BB Type VII Shredding type Jacketed Mixers; double sigma arms; geared both ends; 43½"x 53"x44".
M13-192—Simpson 24" Laboratory Size Mix Muller.
3668 S2—Lancaster Mix Muller No. 3 with Skip Hoist.
3427—Lancaster Model EAG4 Mix Muller, complete with all accessories.
M13-191—Simpson 6' Mix Muller No. 2 with 25 HP motor and accessories.
M13-195—Simpson Mixer No. 1 48"x18" with 27"5" Muller; 7½ HP.
2984 K6—Savage 200 lb. Marshmallow Beaters.
2682—J. H. Day Jacketed Egg Clipper Mixer; 20"x22"x28".
R1-225—Farrell-Birmingham Banbury Mixer 1A with 100/150 HP motor.
R1-226—Farrell Birmingham Banbury Mixer No. 3, newly rebuilt.
R1-224—Farrell Birmingham Banbury Mixer No. 11; 600/450 HP motor.

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Vacuum Pan: Mojonnier 26" stainless steel.
Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
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1—Sharples Stainless Steel Super D Canter, Model PN-14.
1—Vulcan Rotary Kiln, 7' x 120'.
1—Huhn Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 3' x 12'.
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1—Bird 24" Monel Screen Type Centrifugal Filter.
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1—Shriver Stainless Steel Filter Press, 24" x 24", Closed Delivery, 10 Chambers.

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1—J. H. Day Jacketed Powder Mixer, 5000 lbs. Center Discharge.
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1—Mikro #2TH Pulverizer, Stainless Steel & Bronze Construction, with motor.
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**Offered, Subject** prior sale, two American fans No. 440, two American blowers No. 360, both unused, good condition. One used 100 HP 220 V. BB TEFC motor, one used 100 HP 220 V. BB TEFC motor. Also additional equipment. Two used Autoclaves 900 gal. cap. 150 lb. operating pressure. Complete description and list on request. Monsanto Chemical Company, Purchasing Department, Everett, Massachusetts.

## EQUIPMENT WANTED

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E.—Equipment to your liking.
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Mixers—powder, 15 to 1000#.
Ball Mill, 6'x16', Chrome Manganese lined, 100 H.P.
Tank, aluminum, 2,500 gal. Truck Type.
Tanks, stainless, 1,500 & 2,500 gal.
Tanks, new, 150 gal. SS, water jacket.
Stokes Model D Tablet Machine.
Ball Mill Hardinge, 10'x4', 400 H.P.
Ross 40 gal. Mammouth Pony Mixers.
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Sharples Clarifier, Model M4PIE STEEL.
NEW stainless steel mixers, tanks & kettles, standard and special fabricated to your own specification. Technical advice if necessary.
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198 New ICC 30-Gallon Uncoated.
47 Used ICC 55-Gallon Witco Coated.
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## *Weeks Favors Industry Men*

*—Continued from page 3*

of the prime elements of success in this endeavor has been the large number of men from industry who have served the government without compensation in administrative positions.

**Seeks Rotation of Industry Men**

"Their services have been invaluable and the results that were achieved could not have been accomplished without their help. This system should be continued. We should like to have our industry divisions, so far as possible, headed by experienced executives from the various industries on a rotation basis. It is almost impossible to acquire this type of industrial talent if individuals must resign from their companies, dispose of their stock or ownership, and forfeit their pension rights. We, therefore, request the continuation of this authority."

In other parts of his statement, Mr. Weeks favored extension of the defense production act to allow priorities and allocations of materials for the military and Atomic Energy Commission, and materials for the civilian market if the President finds such action necessary, and made the following reference to the work to be undertaken by the department:—

**All-Out Mobilization Role**

"Under the general policy direction of the Office of Defense Mobilization, the Department of Commerce is prepared to undertake the task of planning the development and administration of the control orders and regulations which would be required in the event of all-out mobilization. This task would entail the development of effective limitation, conservation, allocation, and scheduling orders on individual products and materials and, refined over a period of time in cooperation with the established industry advisory committee, to provide the ODM with the necessary flow of information in the event of all-out mobilization.

"Carrying on these two operations simultaneously would assure the integration of all-out mobilization planning with the control system needed to carry out decisions made in time of crisis. It was the lack of this integration between program planning and the control machinery necessary to carry out policy decisions which was a major contributing cause to the long delays in directing the resources of the nation in World War II.

**Sees Gain in Efficiency**

"It is our judgment that a cooperative effort between the Department of Commerce staff and industrial management who have had experience in living under controls could develop simpler and more effective controls designed to mobilize the nation's resources with a minimum delay in the event that international developments make it necessary. It is my purpose to revitalize existing statutory functions of the Department of Commerce. As a result of orderly planning for business, in cooperation with business, there will be no occasion for a disorderly scramble to establish and get into operation a league of associated agencies for emergency operations. Operation of whatever production controls are necessary—in time of peace—or war—by the Department of Commerce, in accord with policies established by the congress and the policy agencies, will be your guarantee of efficient and effective administration."

## *Defense Act's Section 104*

*—Continued from page 3*

subcommittee of the house agricultural committee which is making a study of the dairy situation and operations of section 104 in particular, Rep. William F. Colmer of Mississippi charged that imports of tung oil from Argentina were depressing prices for the domestic tung oil and urged that USDA be instructed to invoke the powers of section 104 to limit imports.

Mr. Colmer told the committee that he spoke for the domestic tung oil producing industry and said that he was not urging an embargo on imports, but only a leveling out of imports so that they would not depress the price of tung oil at the time the domestic product is being marketed. He said that imports from Argentina appear to reach their peak during February and March, a time when the domestic oil is entering the market.

The same complaint was made by the industry at a meeting several days earlier with USDA. It was urged by the producers that imports of the oil be placed under a monthly quota. Consumers were reported willing to go along with the plan, but at a higher monthly level than proposed by the producers. A decision from the department is expected shortly.

### Gardner Issues Testing Data

The Gardner Laboratory, Inc., Bethesda, Md., has issued its 1953 catalog on "Testing Instruments for the Paint and Other Industries." The catalog now includes descriptions of petroleum testing instruments and tools for steel drums.

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